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DECEMBER, 1862.

On the EARNINGS of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in SCOTLAND and IRELAND. By FREDERICK PURDY, ESQ., Principal of the Statistical Department, Poor Law Board, London.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 15th April, 1862.]

CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
I.—Introductory	425	VI.—Cost of Food, Firing, Clothing, and Rent in Arbroath, in 1812-19-26 and 1833	471
SCOTLAND.		VII.—Prices of Food, in Seven Counties, 1835-42	472
II.—Classes of Agricultural Labourers... ..	426	VIII.—Shop Prices of Food in Three Counties, 1860	473
III.—Rate of Wages in 1860	429	IX.—Shop Prices of Labourers' Clothing in Three Counties, 1860	475
IV.—Demand and Supply of Agricultural Labour	435	X.—Families of Crofters and Cottars, and Rents paid in 1851	478
V.—Rise in the Rate of Wages	437	XI.—Rents under 5 <i>l.</i> of Crofters and Cottars, 1851	478
VI.—Cost of the Labourer's Food, Clothing, and Rent	441	XII.—Persons aged 20 years and upwards, occupied in Agriculture in Scotland in 1851	479
IRELAND.			
VII.—Classes of Agricultural Labourers... ..	445		
VIII.—Rate of Wages in 1860	446	IRELAND.	
IX.—Supply of Labour; Rise in Wages ..	451	XIII.—Wages in the Christmas Half-year, 1860	480
X.—Labourer's Expenditure for Food, Clothing, and Rent	456	XIV.—Wages in separate Counties	481
THE UNITED KINGDOM.		XV.—Comparative Table of Wages, 1843-4 and 1860	482
XI.—General Recapitulation	465	XVI.—Comparative Wages of Agricultural Labourers and of Mechanics, 1854-5	483
APPENDIX.		XVII.—Weekly Cost of Labourers' Diet, 1859	484
SCOTLAND.		XVIII.—Cost of the Clothing of Agricultural Labourers	485
I.—Wages in the Christmas Half-year, 1860	467	XIX.—Cost of the Clothing of Workhouse Inmates	488
II.—Wages in separate Counties	468	XX.—Rents paid by the Peasantry in each County	490
III.—Comparative Tables of Wages, 1835-44 and 1860	469		
IV.—Comparative Tables of Yearly Wages, 1835-43 and 1860	470		
V.—Yearly Allowances to Farm Labourers in 1860	471		

I.—Introductory.

THE paper, on the "*Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in England and Wales*," which I had the honour to read before the Society last year, concluded with these words:—

"Since the publication of the English return, the House of Commons has ordered similar information to be laid before it in respect of Ireland and Scotland, in the same form and for the same period, as that we have just been discussing. If the facts are as fully

“given as in the original return, we shall then be in a position to institute some interesting comparisons with other parts of the United Kingdom.”

The returns alluded to then, have since been issued. They contain the needful particulars for the purpose of the comparisons indicated. The present attempt is an endeavour to fulfil by their aid, the design held in the mind of the writer, though unexpressed at the time. The Scotch return, which bears the name of Sir Andrew Agnew as its mover, is presented to the public in a satisfactory manner; with this exception however, that four counties are entirely omitted from the paper. The Irish return, obtained upon the motion of Lord Dunkellin, is an excellent one in every respect. The particulars given are abundant; and each county is duly represented. Irish official statistics bid fair to hold their own against any which are prepared in Great Britain.

SCOTLAND.

II.—*Classes of Agricultural Labourers.*

The general description of the Scotch agricultural labourer falls under six classes. 1. the “crofter;” 2. the “cottar;” 3. the “farm-servant;” 4. the “day-labourer;” 5. the “hind;” and lastly, but by no means least, 6. the “shepherd.” There are material differences in the fiscal, and in several respects, in the social condition of each class. The two first classes constitute the labouring portion of the community in the “Highlands and Islands.” They are thus described by Sir John McNeill:—

“The *Crofters*, including under that designation all persons holding land directly from the proprietors at rents not exceeding 20*l.* a-year. In every district the great majority of the population consists of crofters. Besides the crofters, there is a class ‘called *cottars*, who are numerous in some parishes and districts, and ‘who either do not hold land at all, or hold only from year to year ‘as sub-tenants.’ ‘The crofters and cottars,’” says Sir John McNeill, “constitute the great mass of the population.”*

The average yield of these crofts is generally stated to be six months food for a family of persons, with seed for the next year; but nothing beyond that, to meet the rent, buy clothes, or food for the remainder of the year.

Sir John McNeill, who visited the western district in 1851, has left on record so pleasing a description of the conduct, under great distress, of the labouring people in that part of the country, that I cannot refrain from transcribing the passage here:—

* Sir John McNeill “On the State of the Highlands and the Islands of Scotland,” in 1851. Report presented to Parliament by Command.

"It is," says Sir John, "due to the working classes, in the parishes I have visited, to state that their deportment was uniformly civil and obliging, even in circumstances that might have produced feelings of discontent." * * *

Expectations having been fostered in the Highlands, that the Government would afford to the poor, the means of employment and subsistence, it became Sir John's duty to undeceive the people.

"Yet," he adds, "I did not anywhere observe a tone, a look, or a gesture that indicated resentment, or even irritation. They frequently argued freely, sometimes with considerable ability and subtlety, never with rudeness, and often with a politeness and delicacy of deportment that would have been graceful in any society, and such as perhaps no men of their class, in any other country I am acquainted with, could have maintained in similar circumstances."—(Sir John McNeill. "Highlands and Islands, Scotland," p. 5.)

The "farm-servant," and that name is borne both by men and women, works for wages, paid partly in money, and partly in board and lodging; the latter often afforded to him in the farm-house; but perhaps more frequently, in large barrack like wooden buildings on the farm called "boothies." Sometimes the "farm-servant" lives in a separate cottage provided by the farmer, who also supplies him with food for himself, and for his family, if he be married. The labourer thus remunerated is called a "benefit-man," and the payment in lodging and food his "benefit."* In the statistical survey of Scotland, a farm-servant's yearly money wages without "benefit," is stated to have been in 1843-4, 25*l.*; and with "benefit" 11*l.* 10*s.* The value of the "benefit" was, therefore, considered to have been 13*l.* 10*s.* In Dumfries the ploughman's wages being then 20*l.*; the "benefit" was valued at 8*l.* a-year.† With farm-servants, a preference in wages is had by the married man over the bachelor; because, the former has his wife, or some of his children to assist in the farm, at harvest or at other times of pressure, and for this advantage to his employer, he derives a larger reward. The distinction is brought out clearly in the return from Fifeshire. It is here only exhibited with regard to the ploughman; but it obtains with respect to other farm-servants.

<i>Married Ploughmen are paid:</i>				<i>Single Ploughmen:</i>			
	1860.	Per Annum.			1860.	Per Annum.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Money wages	17	10	—	Money wages	19	10	—
6½ bolls oatmeal, at 140 lbs ...	6	10	—	6½ bolls meal, at 140 lbs. }	6	10	—
Half gallon milk per day.....	4	12	—	per boll			
36 cwt. potatoes, at 3 <i>s.</i>	5	8	—	Half gallon milk per day.....	4	12	—
House, garden, and cartage }	2	15	—	Potatoes	1	—	—
of coals				Lodging, fuel, &c.	2	12	—
Beer and bread at hay, }	—	18	7	Bread and beer at harvest	—	18	7
corn, and potatoe har- }							
vest, at 7½ <i>d.</i>							
	37	13	7		35	2	7

* "New Statistical Survey," vol. iv, pp. 31, 337, 383.

† Ibid., vol. iv, p. 252. Cummertrees parish.

The food allowances wherever returned, are set out in Table (V) in the Appendix. They are applicable to every sort of farm-servant.

Farm-servants, or farm-labourers as they are sometimes designated, are usually, though not always, hired by the half-year.

The "day-labourer" is paid wholly in money, at so much *per diem*; though he frequently obtains, in addition to increased wages at harvest, food from the farmer's discrete bounty, during that season of anxious contingencies.

The "hind" system prevails in Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, and in some other parts of the south of Scotland. It is observed in the note to Sir A. Agnew's return, with respect to Haddingtonshire, "That two-thirds of the farm-servants in this county are paid principally by *grain*. They have also generally the keep of a cow, or allowance therefor, and free house. Their wages vary very much, and the value depends on the state of the markets."

This plan of hiring appears to be, in all essential particulars, similar to that described in the previous paper, as existing in Northumberland, and some other parts of the north of England.* In 1860 the hind's emoluments were returned as worth 15s. per week.

Under the "*rate of wages*," the "hind's boll" as it is called in the statistical survey of the parish of Stenton, Haddingtonshire, was valued in the following manner; the figures relate to 1855:—

Hind's Boll.

	£	s.
Oats 12 old bolls	10	10
Barley 3 "	3	14
Peas 2 "	1	7
Cow kept	6	—
Potatoes planted, 1,200 yards	2	12
In lieu of keeping hens	—	15
	24	18

In the present day, it would appear rather trite to enlarge upon the intelligence, trustworthiness, and power of endurance of the Scotch shepherd. All accounts consulted for the purpose of obtaining information for the present paper, concurred in giving him a very high character. By his sagacity, industry, and frugality, he often raises himself into the rank of the smaller farmers. His wages are usually paid by assigning to him a given portion of the flock over which he has charge. He enters into a sort of pastoral partnership "of limited liability" with the farmer. When he leaves the service of his employer, the latter purchases the shepherd's stock, which is delivered over to his successor. In the "Statistical Account of Scotland," it is stated that, "Shepherds instead of money" wages are generally allowed a house, 6½ bolls of meal, the grazing

* *Statistical Journal*, vol. xxiv, p. 337, *et seq.*

"of two cows, and from forty to sixty sheep per annum." He appears, however, to receive, in some places, money wages and food. The tract of country over which the shepherd has to exercise his care, is very extensive; as more than the half of Scotland is covered with "sheep-walks."

The clergymen who, for the statistical survey, reported in respect of the parishes with which they were clerically associated, bore frequent testimony to the good character and decent behaviour of the Scotch peasantry; especially in the localities where those qualities were set off by the opposite characteristics of a colliery population. The following passage is from the survey of Kelton in Kirkcudbrightshire, and may be regarded as a fair example of the character, generally awarded to the agricultural labourers, in the Scotch lowlands:—

"The peasantry are frugal, and cleanly in their habits; enjoy, in a reasonable degree, the comforts and advantages of society, and seem cheerful and contented with their condition and circumstances. Their ordinary food consists of oatmeal, made into cakes, and porridge, with milk for breakfast and supper, and a dinner of barley broth, with beef or mutton and potatoes."

III.—Rate of Wages in 1860.

The summary of wages in the text, as well as the tables in the Appendix, are conformable to the county arrangement adopted in the census of 1861; with a condensation into three groups, which the numerous divisions of that work rendered expedient. The *first group* is conterminous with the northern, the north-western, and north-eastern; the *second group*, with the east and west midland; and the *third group*, with the south-western, south-eastern, and southern divisions of the Scotch registration and census tables.

The agricultural labourers working for wages on the 31st March, 1851, were 201, 427. They were classed in the following manner:—

Class.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and Upwards.	Total.
Males:—			
Out-door labourers.....	14,027	80,872	94,899
Shepherds	725	5,829	6,554
Farm servants (in-door).....	24,313	21,033	45,346
Total Males.....	—	—	146,799
Females:—			
Out-door labourers.....	5,325	20,826	26,151
In-door farm servants (not domestic servants) }	12,745	15,732	28,477
Total Females	—	—	54,628

FIRST GROUP—*Northern Counties.*

There are eleven counties included in this group, which is contemporaneous with the northern, north-western, and north-eastern divisions of the census of 1861. The area is 9,821,239 *acres*; the population, according to the last enumeration, 667,065 *persons*; the increase since 1851, has been less than 2 per cent, or 11,007 *persons*; some of the counties have decreased.

The number of adults, that is, of *persons aged 20 years and upwards*, engaged in agriculture, according to the census of 1851, was 119,554, or 30·2 per cent. on the *adult* population of that year.

Returns are given in respect of nine counties in this group, namely:—Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin and Kincardine. Aberdeen and Banff, have the unenviable distinction of being absent from this useful parliamentary paper.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 8*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* The wages at 8*s.* are confined to Shetland; excluding that district, the lowest amount is 11*s.* The *average* of the nine counties is 12*s.* 2½*d.* The *women's* are 4*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; *average* 5*s.* 1½*d.* The wages of the *children* (the term being limited to all those who are under 16 years of age) are 2*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.*; the *average* 4*s.*

Harvest Wages.—In Orkney, the *men* have 12*s.* per week, without food; or 9*s.* with. *Women*, 6*s.* with food. In Caithness for the whole harvest, *men* have, 55*s.* with food; and *women*, 28*s.* with food. In Sutherland, *men* receive 15*s.*; and *women*, 9*s.* per week. In Cromarty, *men* receive 13*s.* to 15*s.*; or 3*l.* for harvest of five weeks. In Elgin, wages in harvest with lodging and victuals, *men* 12*s.* 6*d.*; *women* 7*s.* 6*d.*; *boy's* 6*s.* 4*d.* In Kincardine, *men* earn 19*s.*, and *women* 13*s.*, during five weeks, with food and beer in addition.

Allowances.—In some of the counties the labourers receive no food, or drink, in addition to the money wages. In Orkney, Sutherland, Inverness, Elgin, and Kincardine, food and lodging with firing are allowed; but the value of these additions, about 4*s.* to 5*s.* a-week, is reckoned in the money wages. In some places the labourers are either fed in the farmer's kitchen, or have a house or accommodation in the booth; the latter have 18 lbs. of oatmeal, 10 lbs. of potatoes, and generally 9*d.* per week for milk. Those fed in the farmer's house appear to obtain a much better diet.

Task Work.—In Shetland and Caithness, there is none. In the other counties the weekly earnings of *men* range from 12*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*; the *average* being 13*s.* 6*d.* No food is given, or other allowance made to those who are engaged on task work.

Special Services.—In Orkney, *ploughmen* are hired by the year; they are paid 12*l.* a-year in money, and receive in addition 2 quarts

of milk daily, 5 stones of oatmeal (90 lbs.) monthly, and 10 barrels of potatoes. *Dairymaids* 6*l.* per year, with maintenance the same as the men; with the exception of potatoes, of which they have but one-half the quantity. *Children* under 14, herding cattle, 1*l.* 10*s.* per half-year, with board and lodging.

SECOND GROUP—*Midland Counties.*

This group includes the nine counties which are contained in the east midland and west midland divisions of the census. The area is 5,462,339 *acres*; the population 762,999 *persons*; the increase is less than that of the first group, being only 10,408, or 1·4 per cent. Four of the counties have decreased.

The number of the *adults* engaged in agriculture in 1851, was 69,287, or 17·1 per cent. of the adult population at that time.

All the counties are returned in this group; namely, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, and Bute.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 12*s.* to 15*s.*; the *average* 13*s.* 2*d.* The *women's* range from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; average 5*s.* 7¼*d.* The *children's* vary from 3*s.* to 5*s.*; the average 4*s.* —½*d.*

Harvest Wages.—In Forfar, harvest workers, besides those belonging to the farm, are obtained from the country and neighbouring towns. The men receive for “dry time,” 25*s.* per week on the average; with bread and beer, and milk for dinner. In Perth, good scythemen from 20*s.* to 21*s.* per week, with victuals; or 5*s.* a-week extra, without food. Women and young lads, 15*s.* to 18*s.*, without food. In Fife, 15*s.* a-week for men, and 12*s.* for women; with an allowance of bread and beer; in the potato harvest, men 15*s.*, and women 9*s.*, *without* food. In Kinross, men 15*s.*, and women 8*s.* 6*d.*; both having an allowance of bread and beer for dinner. In Clackmannan, men 19*s.*, and women 12*s.*; both having also bread and beer for dinner. In Stirling, men 21*s.*, women 13*s.* 6*d.*, children 4*s.* 6*d.*; all receiving bed and board in addition. In Dumbarton, 24*s.* per week on the average, without any allowance. Women 12*s.*; men at piece work during harvest, can make 5*s.* a-day. In Argyle, men 18*s.* a-week; and in Bute, 15*s.* a-week and food, a medium wage for men.

Allowances.—Besides money wages, the labourers frequently receive food, or board and lodge in the farm-houses, or in a booth attached; the value of these additions has been estimated in the weekly wages. Food and drink, given to ploughmen and other servants, are noticed in the next paragraph.

Task Work.—In Clackmannan and Bute, there appears to have been no task work. In the other counties the weekly payments to *men* range from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.*; averaging 14*s.* 7¾*d.*

Special Services.—In Forfar, the regularly hired male farm servant, has 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for six months money wages; with oatmeal and milk, worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; this is at the rate of 13*s.* per week; besides fuel, lighting, and lodging. *Ploughmen* receive 7*s.* a-week, with 2 pecks of oatmeal and 7 pints of milk, with lodging in a bothy. The married *ploughman's* money wages 17*l.* 10*s.*, food, fuel, house, and garden, together worth 20*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* *Single ploughman's* wages 19*l.* 10*s.*; the value of the food, &c., 15*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* In Clackmannan, male servants hired by the year, 22*l.* in money, 3¼ tacks of oatmeal, and a house.

In Dumbartonshire, the hired servants have food and lodging; the average money wages for six months, are, for *ploughmen* 11*l.* *Spadesmen* 8*l.* 10*s.* *Boy's* 4*l.* *Women* 5*l.* *Girl's* 1*l.* 15*s.*

In Argyle, *ploughmen* 20*l.*, and *shepherds* 18*l.* a-year; if unmarried, they board and lodge with the farmer; if married, they are usually allowed a free house, with cow's grass, and 14*lbs.* of oatmeal per week. *Dairymaids* 10*l.*, with board and lodging in the farm.

THIRD GROUP—*Southern Counties.*

Thirteen counties are comprised in this group, which is continuous with the south-western, south-eastern, and southern divisions of the census. The area is 4,763,884 *acres*; the population 1,631,187 *persons*. By far the largest increase of population has taken place in this district, which contains the metropolis, and the principal manufacturing towns of Scotland. The numbers rose in the last decade 10·2 per cent., or 150,994. Three of the most southern counties, however, exhibit decreases.

The number of *adults*, who, in 1851, were engaged in agriculture, was 96,065, or 12·1 per cent. of the *adult* population. It is the least agricultural of the three groups.

Nine of the counties, namely:—Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are returned; but Roxborough and Dumfries are not.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* vary from 11*s.* to 15*s.*; the average being 13*s.* 2*d.* *Women's* 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; average 5*s.* 11½*d.* *Children's* 2*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; average 4*s.* 9½*d.*

Harvest Wages.—In Renfrew, men average 21*s.* per week. In Ayr, *men* average 21*s.*, and *women* 18*s.*, in the Kyle and Cunningham districts. In Lanark, *men* 18*s.*; and *women* 12*s.*; both with food. In Edinburgh, women make double wages, with food extra; and the men have two diets a-day during harvest. In Peebles, almost all the farm-labourers are yearly servants; the men in harvest have extra victuals; and the women have 9*s.* weekly, with victuals. In Selkirk, the *men* 22*s.* 6*d.*; *women* 15*s.*; both without food; the men working ten hours and the women seven hours a-day. In Kirkcudbright, the

men 16s.; and *women* 8s.; with board and lodging. In Wigtown, "harvesters" are commonly engaged for the whole harvest; for that of 1860, the wages were 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10s., with food.

Allowances.—Where food and drink are allowed to the ordinary labourer, the value of these additions is included in the weekly money wages. In Haddington and Berwick, during harvest, porridge, bread, and beer are allowed, in addition to the money wages, as stated in the table.

Task Work.—*Men's* earnings range from 12s. to 18s. per week; the average being 15s. 3*d.*

Special Services.—In Renfrew, *ploughmen* average 21*l.* a-year; and *dairymaids* 5*l.* 5s.; both having board and lodging with their employers. In Ayr, *married ploughmen* 18*l.*, with 10 bolls of oatmeal, free house, and cartage of coals. *Unmarried ploughmen* 19*l.* *Dairymaids* 5*l.* *Boys* under 16, 2*l.* 10s.: the last three classes have board and lodging in addition. In Lanark, *married ploughmen* 21*l.*, with food, fuel, and rent; valued at 10*l.* 4s. *Dairymaids* 14*l.*, with very full board. Linlithgow, *married ploughmen* average 22*l.* 10s., with food, fuel, and house rent; valued at 11*l.* 6s., in addition.

ALL SCOTLAND.

From the preceding figures, we obtain the following results as totals applicable to this part of the United Kingdom:—The area is 20,047,462 *acres*, being rather more than one-third of the surface of Great Britain. The population 3,061,251 *persons*; the increase in the last decade was 172,509; or 6·6 per cent. only. This is not much more than *half* the rate of increase, decennially recorded at the previous enumerations. Twelve counties exhibit absolute loss in their numbers, to a greater or lesser extent. In the return from Kincardine, it is stated that young women, who have been moderately educated, prefer domestic service to field work; and that, consequently, the proportion of females employed is annually decreasing.

The number of adults ascribed to the agricultural class in the census of 1851, was 284,906, or 18·2 per cent. of the adult population of that year. The ninth class in the census of occupations (1851), embraces all persons, male and female, aged 20 years and upwards, who are immediately dependant on the cultivation of the land, in their various capacities as landowners, farmers, labourers and their adult kinsfolk; namely, as—

CLASS IX.—Persons Possessing or Working the LAND, and engaged in Growing GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, and other Products:—

Sub-class 1. In fields and pastures	275,171
„ 2. „ woods	1,909
„ 3. „ gardens.....	7,816

It is worthy of note, that the proportion of adult females employed in Scotland in "fields and pastures," to the adult males, is nearly double that in the corresponding class in England; in the former country the ratio is 54·8 per cent.; but, in the latter, it is only 30·3 per cent.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 8s. to 15s.; but the lower term is exclusively confined to Shetland, which, being insular and remote, has no doubt causes in operation which depress wages far below the other counties. The average is 12s. 11½d. But taking the figures *exclusive* of Shetland, the range is 11s. to 15s.; the average 13s. 1d. The *women's* range from 4s. to 7s. 6d.; the average being for *all* Scotland, 5s. 7d. Children under 16, receive from 2s. to 6s. 6d., equivalent to an average on all the counties returned of 4s. 3¾d.

Task Work.—In some counties the system of allotting work by the task, or job, appears not to be usual; but where it prevails, it is principally confined to the *men*. Their weekly earnings, in twenty-four counties, varied from 12s. to 18s., which yields an average of 14s. 6¾d.

Harvest Wages.—In respect of seventeen counties, where the weekly wages of this season are stated, it appears that the *men's* range from 14s. to 25s.; the average being 18s. 7d. The *women's* wages, in respect of twelve counties, range from 8s. to 15s.; average 11s. 4d. These sums are considerably higher than the usual rate of wages in the same districts.

All the counties are represented in the parliamentary paper, except the four defaulting ones already mentioned. The returns were compiled in the Crown Office, Edinburgh, and the Crown Agent has appended the following note to them:—"The returns have been made by the sheriff clerk of each county, most of whom obtained their information from a few of the leading farmers in their respective counties. It is difficult to obtain accurate information with regard to food, &c., and the information in the returns can only be regarded as exhibiting an average of payment and maintenance of agricultural labourers in different counties in Scotland."

It may be useful, in connexion with the rate of wages in Scotland, to state, in this place, upon the authority of a parliamentary paper, published in 1855,* but, relating to the previous year, some particulars of the agricultural produce and stock of that country.

The return is for 12,613,342 imperial acres; of which quantity 2,003,692 acres were under tillage; 9,234,990 were in grass; and 1,374,660 were occupied by roads, wastes, and woods. Of the land under tillage, more than half was devoted to cereals, the principal

* "Report of the Highland Society on the Agricultural Statistics of Scotland." Presented to both Houses, 1855.

crops were oats 932,994, barley 207,507, and wheat 168,216 acres. The principal root crops were turnips and potatoes, of the former there were 433,916, and of the latter 143,032 acres.

Of the acres in grass, 6,530,843 were sheep walks; 1,427,790 "grass in the rotation of the farm;" and 1,207,101 in permanent pasture. In respect of the live stock, there were 4,787,235 sheep of all sorts; cattle, exclusive of milk cows, 438,334; milk cows 292,365; calves 205,172; swine 163,683; and horses 156,595. It should be stated, however, that these numbers have been summarised from schedules that were issued by the Highland Society, and which were not sent to any tenant in the lowlands, rated below 10*l.*; nor to any in the highlands below 20*l.* The surface under cultivation, according to the returns thus limited, is *three-fifths* of the whole area of Scotland.

IV.—*Demand and Supply of Agricultural Labour.*

The return, from which the rate of wages, in 1860, is abstracted, was confined in its form to ascertaining that chiefly; yet, the Scotch, like the English respondents, took the opportunity of adding to the information they afforded upon the main object, some remarks as to the supply of labour. In several districts the demand appears to be in excess of supply; in others, the sufficiency of supply is spoken of in a tone which rather implies an exceptional condition. Thus, employing the words of the return, and commencing with the counties deficient in labour, it is stated that—

"There is a want of labourers in Orkney, said to arise owing to the call for labourers to make roads, and the drain from emigration."—(Orkney.) "The supply of the labour is abundant in the neighbourhood of towns, but less so in the country, where there is a pressure of farm-work."—(Inverness.) "The labour market is by no means overstocked, there being at some seasons a great scarcity of hands."—(Nairn.) "Labourers generally scarce."—(Forfar.) "Good hands in harvest get from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per day, without any allowance; scarce to be had. In piecework they can make 5*s.* per day. Women can get half of men's pay."—(Dumbarton.) "Labour market has been high of late, owing to railway operations in the district."—(Kirkcudbright.) Other counties speak in this wise: "There is always a full demand for labourers, and hitherto the supply has kept pace with the demand."—(Caithness.) "On the east coast of the county, which may be said to be the only agricultural part of it, the supply of labourers was about equal to the demand. In one parish only was there a difficulty in procuring labour."—(Sutherland.) "There is a sufficient supply of labour."—(Elgin.) "At present there is sufficient employment for male labourers at the rate stated, and the supply of labour is

"adequate." "Young women who have been moderately educated dislike agricultural labour, and prefer domestic service. In consequence, the proportion of females employed is annually declining."—(Kincardine.) "Since the introduction of reaping machines, the difficulty of getting labourers is not so great. The price of labour is gradually rising."—(Fife.) "In harvest labourers are scarce, and receive from 3s. to 4s. per day. During the remaining portion of the year the labourers are sufficient."—(Renfrew.) "The labour market in these two districts* is on the advance, many of the best labourers being now employed by the mineral tenants as pitheadmen, &c., and earn from 16s. to 18s. per week, with constant employment."—(Ayr.) "The supply of labour in the vicinity of towns and villages is generally sufficient, but in some parishes is barely equal to the demand." "From the influx of Irish labourers, both male and female, the rate of wages in the labour market has been greatly reduced. An opinion prevails, were it not for the Irish labourers, the labouring work in some parts could not be extensively or conveniently executed." "It is thought that if better accommodation in cottages, with an increased use of the family comforts of the married agricultural servant, were provided by the farmers, the strong tide of emigration going on amongst agricultural labourers would be stopped."—Lanark. "There is a sufficiency of labour generally to meet the demand, and abundance during the harvest of 1860."—(Berwick.) "The labour market is sufficiently supplied except for drainage. This is done almost entirely by Irishmen."—(Selkirk.)

Connected with this subject, is the influence which the demand for labour in the mining and manufacturing districts, exercises over the wages of the agricultural population. Taking the results of the three groups, we find that *the rate of wages is inversely as the proportion of adults engaged in agriculture*; or, in other words, the rate is directly as the demand for labour in the mining and manufacturing occupations of the same district. This will be clear upon an inspection of the following table:—

Groups.	Ratio per Cent. of Adult Population occupied in Agriculture, 1851.	Average Weekly Wages.				
		Men.		Women.	Children under 16.	
		Ordinary Pay.	Task Work.			
	Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1. Northern	30·2	12 2½	13 6	5 1½	4 -	
2. Midland	17·1	13 2	14 7½	5 7½	4 -½	
3. Southern.....	12·1	13 2	15 3	5 11½	4 9½	

* Carrick, and Kyle, and Cunningham.

V.—*Rise in the Rate of Wages.*

In discussing the English rate of wages, recourse was had to *official* documents, published and unpublished, for the purposes of comparison, as set forth in the Society's *Journal* (vol. xxiv, p. 340, *et. seq.*). But failing to obtain any information from similar sources, for the present occasion, the means of instituting a comparison have been found in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland." (Edinburgh, 1845.) It should be noted in the outset, that the parochial reports in that work, relate to different years, beginning with 1835, and terminating in 1844; and that, consequently, to the extent of any fluctuation which may have happened during those nine years in the rate of wages, the first term of the comparison wants that homogeneity which belongs to the second.

Before proceeding to place the wages of 1860, side by side with the payments made to labourers and farm servants in 1835-44, it will be interesting, in connection with the general question of the increased remuneration of the Scotch peasantry, to exhibit in this place some passages, taken from the survey, bearing upon their condition, at much earlier periods.

"In 1660, a ploughman received 10*l.* scots (16*s.* 8*d.*), with pair of shoes and stockings for half-a-year's service. * * * A common labourer half a merk (6*½**d.*), without meat, and forty pennies with meat and drink.* In 1836, a good ploughman got from 9*l.* to 10*l.* sterling, with bed, board, and washing for six months' service."†

In the parish of Moulin, Perthshire, the money wages are stated to have been for a—

	1743.			1750.			1755.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Man servant for a year	1	13	—	1	19	—	—	—	—
Women ,, ...	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	18	10

These servants would have been lodged and fed by the farmers.‡

In the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, the daily wages of the labourer and the yearly wages of the ploughman are given, thus§—

	1750.			1790.			1810.			1834.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Labourer, per day.....	—	—	5	—	—	10½	—	1	10	—	1	4
Ploughmen, per year	2	5	—	6	10	—	16	—	—	10	—	—

* For a day's work—forty pennies scots = 3½*d.*

† "Statistical Account, Scotland," vol. vi, p. 388.—(Rutherglen.)

‡ Ibid. vol. x, p. 655.

§ Ibid. vol. ix, p. 42.

In the parish of Crieff, Perthshire*, the wages are set out as follows:—

	1772.	1792.	1837.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Men servants' average yearly wages, exclusive of board	3 6 8	10 10 -	12 12 -
Maid servants' average yearly wages, exclusive of board	2 2 -	3 3 -	6 - -
Best labourers', per day	- - 9	- 1 -	- 1 10

In the parish of Glenisla, in Forfarshire, the payments were in respect of—

	1791.	1838.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ploughmen, per year, with maintenance	7 10 -	13 - -
Maid servants „ „	3 6 6	7 - -
Labourers, men, per day	- 1 -	- 1 6
„ women, „	- - 3	- - 7

It is mentioned several times in the “New Statistical Account,” that the rate of wages were much lower about 1836, than they had been some twenty years earlier. Thus, in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, the wages of day labourers were stated to have been in 1818, at 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; but in 1838, the rate had fallen to 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* In Monimail, in the same county, the day wages in 1810 were 1*s.* 10*d.*: but in 1834, only 1*s.* 4*d.*

The Reporter for the parish of Girvan, in Ayrshire, states that “The wages of farm servants are lower than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. Then 20*l.* a-year, with bed and board, was quite common for able experienced servants, whereas now, the same descriptions of persons can easily be had for 14*l.* to 16*l.* a-year. Lads, again, able for the most kinds of men’s work, can be readily had for 9*l.* to 12*l.* Girls fit for managing a dairy, get about 8*l.* And house servants, particularly in the town, get from 4*l.* to 7*l.* a-year.”†

When we compare the rate of weekly wages of men in 1860, with those alluded to above, as variously ascribable to the years 1835-44, which, upon the mean period, afford an interval of twenty years, the following results present themselves:—

* “Statistical Account, Scotland,” vol. x, p. 511.

† Ibid. Report on the parish of Girvan, 1837.

Groups.	Counties.	1835-44.	1860.	Increase.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Northern	7	8 1	12 2	4 1
Midland	5	9 9	13 2½	3 5½
Southern	5	9 5	13 -	3 7
Scotland (part of)	17	8 11	12 8½	3 9½

The rise in the rate of wages to male day labourers, in the *seventeen* counties to which the comparison is astricted, by the data in the first term not being obtainable for more, is 42·5 per cent. (See Appendix, Table III.)

The comparative wages of the female day labourers can only be shown for five counties in the northern, and for three, in the midland group. The proportionate increase was higher than that obtained by the men, being equal to 58·5 per cent.

Groups.	Counties.	1835-44.	1860.	Increase.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Northern	5	3 4½	5 7	2 2½
Midland	3	3 9	5 2	1 5
Scotland (part of)	8	3 5	5 5	2 -

On referring to Table III (Appendix), the reader will be struck with the great increase in the wages, of men and women, which has taken place in Orkney; the weekly wages of the former have risen from 6*s.* 10*d.* to 12*s.*, or 75 per cent.; those of the latter from 3*s.* to 6*s.*, or 100 per cent. A friend, to whom I am otherwise indebted for valuable information, in connexion with this paper, was so surprised at the rate of payment in that county, that he wrote to a gentleman residing at Kirkwall, from whom he received the following reply:—"I was quite aware of the fact that Orkney is at this time the "best place for the labouring man in the United Kingdom, and must "continue to be while we have so much fine land to bring into culti- "vation, and while our native population have such a desire for going "to sea, and a more than Scotch desire for pushing abroad and rising "in the world. Most part of our labourers are now got from the "northern counties of the mainland, or from Aberdeen and Banff."

The next class of labourers have, in addition to their money wages, board and lodging provided for them by their employers; or, they receive an equivalent benefit in the shape of rent, food, and firing. This class is sometimes hired by the year; but more frequently by the half-year. First on the list comes the ploughman, evidently a

functionary of considerable esteem in the economy of the Scotch farm.

The statistics are confined to a few counties; the particulars are given *in extenso* at Table IV (Appendix).

Groups.	Counties.	1835-44.	1860.	Increase in Yearly Wages.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern	2	7 1 9	11 10 -	4 8 3
Midland	3	12 3 6	18 4 8	6 1 2
Southern	2	16 12 -	22 - -	5 8 -

Hence it appears, according to the average of the seven counties, that the yearly wages of the Scotch ploughman has risen, in the term indicated, from 12*l.* to 17*l.* 8*s.*; or 45·0 per cent.

Next on the list follow the male farm servants; the information in this instance, only relates to four counties:—

Groups.	Counties.	1835-44.	1860.	Increase in Yearly Wages
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern	2	9 8 9	20 15 4	11 6 7
Midland	1	11 5 -	21 3 -	9 18 -
Southern	1	11 10 -	20 16 -	9 6 -

The comparative money wages of shepherds, the emoluments for pastoral services being usually received in a different form, can only be shown in one instance; namely, in—

County.	1843.	1860.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argyle	11 2 6	20 - -	8 17 6

The wages of dairymaids, in two counties, will complete this portion of the statement. The money was paid at both dates, in addition to board and lodging:—

Counties.	1838-40.	1860.	Increase in Yearly Wages.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Renfrew	8 10	10 10	2 -
Lanark	8 5	14 -	5 15

In connection with the improved fiscal position of the labourer, it is well to place here a paragraph taken from the survey of the parish of Penpont, Dumfries, if only for the purpose of eliciting comment. I do not know the worth, or currency, this mode of computing a labourer's welfare has obtained. "If," says the writer, "the calculation be a fair one, that the labourer is well provided when he can earn a peck, or half a stone, of meal in a-day, he must be much better provided when he can double it, as is here often the case." This was written in 1836, when at Penpont, the wages of men in winter were 1s. 4d.; and in summer 1s. 6d. a-day. In 1860, the average day wages of a man were 2s. 2d.; for which he could procure two half-stones and one-sixth of oatmeal, or 15½lbs.

VI.—*Cost of the Labourer's Food, Clothing, and Rent.*

In searching through the "Statistical Account of Scotland" for the rate of wages formerly paid to agricultural labourers, the prices of food, at several dates, were met with in a few instances. Those statements, from the light they may throw upon the condition of the labourer, as well as by reason of their intrinsic interest, are given here.

The first is for the parish of Monimail, in Forfarshire. Salmon in 1750, when it was sold at 1½*d.* per Dutch pound, would not then be an article unknown to the peasant's table. At that date his day wages were 5*d.*, with which he could therefore purchase 4 lbs. *avoirdupois*, of that fish.

Description.	1750.	1790.	1810.	1834.
Beef and mutton, per lb.*.....	<i>d.</i> 2	<i>d.</i> 4	<i>d.</i> 8	<i>d.</i> 5½
Hens, each	4	12	18	18
New butter, per lb.*	4	8	11	9
Eggs, per dozen	2	4	12	8
Salmon, per lb.*.....	1½	5½	8	8

* The lb. is the Dutch pound of 20 ozs. Vol. ix, p. 42.

The second is for the parish of Crieff, Perthshire:—

Description.	1772.	1792.	1837.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Best beef and veal, per lb.....	3	4	5
„ pork „	3	4	4
Fowls, each	6	9	15
Chickens „	2	3	9
Eggs, per dozen	2	3	7

Vol. x, p. 512.

tion thus procured, will be gathered from an inspection of the tables appended (Tables VIII and IX).

The first set of tables represent the shop prices of food, soap, candles, and coals, paid by agricultural labourers in, or about, the half-year ended Christmas 1860. The tabulated average prices which immediately follow, are those of *ten* parishes referable to *nine* counties; namely, Orkney, Sutherland, Banff, Forfar (two), Perth, Argyle, Berwick, Peebles, and Lanark. It is believed that, looking to the tendency of prices in late years, to obtain a general level throughout the kingdom, the figures now presented are upon a sufficiently broad basis:—

			Average Prices in 1860.	
			s.	d.
Bread	per	4 lbs.	—	7½
Flour	„	7 „	1	2½
Oatmeal	„	7 „	1	—
Pot barley	„	7 „	1	1
Potatoes	„	14 „	—	7
Butchers' meat	„	1 „	—	6½
Bacon	„	1 „	—	8¼
Cheese.....	„	1 „	—	5½
Butter.....	„	1 „	1	—
Fish (fresh and salt)	„	1 „	—	2½
Tea	„	1 „	4	—
Sugar (moist).....	„	1 „	—	5½
Coals	„	1 cwt.	—	8½
Candles	„	1 lb.	—	7½
Soap	„	1 „	—	5

Having no account of the actual quality and cost of food consumed by the Scotch agricultural population, I have taken the dietary and outlay of a labourer, his wife, and five children, in the South Dublin Union,* as representing the measure and description of food required; and the Lanark table for the prices; substituting in the Scotch dietary, oatmeal and potatoes in due proportion for Indian meal. The Irishman and his wife earned from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. a-week.

		s.	d.
Oatmeal, 24 lbs.		3	9
Buttermilk, 18 qts. (at 1½d. per qt.)		2	3
Potatoes, 42 lbs.		2	—
Tea, 2 ozs.		—	6
Sugar, 1 lb.		—	6
		9	—

This perhaps will be considered rather a restricted dietary for the Scotchman. But it will be seen, on a reference to Sir Andrew

* “Thirteenth Report of the Irish Poor Law Office,” p. 54.

† Ibid., p. 76.

Agnew's Return,* that where the farmers find the labourers in food, it is confined to a fixed allowance of oatmeal, milk, and potatoes. In those instances, however, the labourers do not dine at the farmer's table.

The cost of the labourer's clothing must next occupy our attention. There can be little doubt that all things considered, the working man of the present day, enjoys many advantages, in the quantity and quality of his clothing, which were unattainable by his class formerly.

In the parish of Moulin, Perthshire,† the following particulars of dress are reported, viz. :—

1756.			1839.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Single soled shoes, per pair	1	1½	Men's shoes, per pair	9	—
Double „ „	2	—			
Linen used for shirts by the } peasants, per yard	—	4	Women's „ „	6	—
Coarse cloth made in the } country for men's coats, per } yard	1	1½	Making a suit of clothes for } every day wear	6	—

And with reference to Knockands parish, Elginshire, the following :—

1835.		
	d.	s. d.
Home-made stockings, per pair	6 to 1	6
Plaiting, per ell	1	
Shirting, according to quality	1	— and upwards.

It should be observed, with regard to the very full and serviceable tables of the prices of clothing, procured by Mr. Cundell, that the total must be, sometimes, taken to represent what the tradesmen, supplying the information, consider a labouring family ought to expend; rather than the expenditure which they absolutely incur. Thus, the Golspie Bill, irrespective of charge for the “Sunday suit” for the husband, would entail an expenditure of 6*s.* a-week. It is computed as the outlay for a man, his wife, and five children, thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Husband's Sunday suit (lasts four years)	4	11	6
„ wearing clothes (last one year)	5	8	—
Wife's clothes (last two years)	4	12	—
Two boys' clothes (last one year)	3	5	—
Three girls' clothes „ „	4	15	—
	22	11	6

* House of Commons, No. 244, Sess. 1861.

† “Statistical Account,” Moulin parish, Perthshire, vol. x, p. 665.

The next figures show the price of one year's clothing in the six selected counties, for a man, his wife, one boy and one girl, namely :—

	Dunse, Berwick- shire.	Banff, Banffshire.	Dunkeld, Perthshire.	Biggar, Lanark- shire.	Dingwall, Forfarshire.	Kirkwall, Orkney.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Husband's suit ..	2 13 —	3 18 6	4 9 2	3 — —	2 17 9	2 16 1
Wife's „	1 3 6	1 14 6	3 — 6	2 14 —	1 8 9	1 2 8
Boy's „	1 1 —	1 8 9	— 19 —	— 19 —	1 3 —	1 7 3
Girl's „	— 8 —	1 3 7	— 14 —	— 15 4	— 13 2	— 13 10
	5 5 6	8 5 4	9 2 8	7 8 4	6 2 8	5 19 10

Taking the mean of the foregoing data, we arrive at the following results :—

	£ s. d.
Husband's suit	3 5 9
Wife's „	1 17 4
Boy's (one) „	1 3 —
Girl's „ „	— 14 8
	<u>7 — 9</u>

Probably the Orkney and the Perthshire tables (Appendix, Table IX), will present a fairer mean of the cost of the clothing of the Scotch peasantry. Both tables give the expense for a man, his wife, and *five* children (three girls and two boys); the first at 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*a.*, and the second at 11*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, hence the—

$$\text{Weekly cost per head} = 6\frac{1}{2}d.$$

The only information obtained for this paper, up to the present moment, of the rents paid by the Scotch peasantry, is given in Tables X and XI in the Appendix.

IRELAND.

VII.—Classes of Agricultural Labourers.

The writer of this paper is not aware that the great and beneficial changes, which the industrial pursuits of Ireland have experienced since the famine, have led to any material modification of the *classes* of labourers, as they existed before that terrible affliction. Then, they were thus described, “The labourers may be divided into three “classes—unmarried farm servants, who reside with their employers; “cottars, who hold in addition to their cabin, a small lot of ground at “a fixed rate, generally payable in labour; and those who hold only a “cabin, with perhaps a few perches of land as a garden, and who

“depend for their subsistence chiefly upon potatoes raised on land “taken as con-acre.”* At that time, the first-named class was considered to be far the most fortunate; and the last were spoken of as appearing to be “the most wretched among the many wretched “classes of Ireland.”

VIII.—*Rate of Wages in 1860.*

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

This province is constituted of nine counties, extending over an area 5,475,438 *acres*; the portion under crops has increased 17 per cent. since 1847, as the following figures will show:—

Year.	Acres under Crops.	Increase in 1860, compared with 1847.
1847	1,649,962	Acres. 283,988
'50	1,819,201	or
'60	1,933,950	17 per cent.

The population according to the census of 1861, was 1,910,408 *persons*; since 1851, the inhabitants have decreased 5 per cent. The number of persons in Ireland, who are engaged in agriculture is not known.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 6*s.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*; average 7*s.* 3½*d.* The *women's* wages 3*s.* to 5*s.*; average 4*s.* The *children's* 2*s.* 5*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; average 3*s.* 2*d.* All the children returned in the tables are under 16 years of age.

Harvest Wages.—The *men's* in seven counties returned, range from 12*s.* to 15*s.*; average 13*s.* 2*d.* The *women's* in five counties, 8*s.* to 10*s.*; average 8*s.* 4*d.* The *children's* in four counties, 4*s.* to 7*s.*; average 6*s.* In Monaghan county, the ordinary wages are double for one month in spring, and for one in autumn.

Allowances.—Seldom any in addition to the ordinary wages as stated above. In Monaghan, it is mentioned, that, “When food is “given, it consists of potatoes and milk, or Indian corn-meal, stir-“about, and milk. No ale or spirituous liquors given.” But at harvest times food is often given in addition to the wages stated. It is observed in respect of county Down, that when the labourers are fed, the wages are usually 2*s.* or 3*s.* a-week less.

Task Work.—The *men's* weekly earnings range from 8*s.* 4½*d.* to 10*s.*; average 9*s.* 3¾*d.* The *women's* in six counties, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; average 4*s.* 10*d.* The *children's* in five counties, from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; average 3*s.* 4*d.*

* Land's Commission, Ireland. Digest. vol. i, p. 474.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Five counties are within the limits of this province. Its area contains 4,392,043 *acres*; the total extent under crops in 1860, had increased 39 per cent., since 1847. The following figures relate to three periods, viz.:—

Year.	Acres under Crops.	Increase in 1860, compared with 1847.	
1847	583,416	Acres. 226,979	
'50	683,914	or	
'60	810,395	39 per cent.	

The population in 1861, was 911,339 *persons*; since 1851, the decrease in this element has been 10 per cent.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 6s. to 10s. 2d.; average 7s. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The *women's* from 3s. 2d. to 5s.; average 3s. 11d. The *children's* from 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 6d.; average 3s. 1d.

Harvest Wages.—The *men's* are returned in respect of three counties, and the payments range from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per week; the average is 10s. 4d. In Sligo, where these wages were highest, namely 13s. 6d., diet was given *in addition*. In respect of two counties, the *women's* wages were 4s. and 5s. 6d.; and the *children's* 3s. and 3s. 9d.

Allowances.—Rare in this province. But in some of the districts of Sligo, two meals a-day are given to men, women, and children, apparently in addition to the ordinary wages, as stated in the Appendix (Table XIV).

Task Work.—The weekly earnings of the *men*, range in four counties, from 8s. to 10s. 6d.; average 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In Galway county, the *women* average 4s. 9d.; and the *children* 3s. per week.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

This division comprehends twelve counties. Its area is 4,876,211 *acres*; of which 1,724,444 *acres* were under crops in 1860. The cultivated area had increased since 1847, by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Years.	Acres under Crops.	Increase in 1860, compared with 1847.	
1847	1,634,297	Acres. 90,147	
'50	1,771,860	or	
'60	1,724,444	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	

It will be observed, however, that Leinster fell off, in respect to

the extent of surface under crops, between 1860 and 1850, by 47,416 acres.

In 1861, the population was returned, in the census, as 1,439,596 *persons*. This is 14 per cent. less than it was in 1851.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 5*s.* 7*d.* to 8*s.* 9½*d.*; average 6*s.* 11½*d.* The *women's* from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 11*d.*; average 3*s.* 9*d.* The *children's* from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; average 2*s.* 9*d.*

Harvest Wages.—In eleven of the counties, the *men's* wages vary from 9*s.* to 18*s.*; the average being 12*s.* 9*d.* In the other county, Longford, the wages were 8*s.* 6*d.* *with food*. The *women's* range from 6*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*; average of eight counties 8*s.* 3*d.* The *children's* in six counties range from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; average 3*s.* 7½*d.* In Longford, the *women* had 5*s.* 8*d.*; and the *children* 4*s.* 1*d.* per week with food.

Allowances.—None whatever in addition to the ordinary weekly wages as set forth in the Appendix (Table XIV).

The return from Kildare, however, states the harvest wages *with* and *without* diet, thus:—

	With Diet, per Day.	Without Diet, per Day.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Men.....	1 11	2 9
Women	— 9	1 4
Children under 16	— 4	— 7½

These payments are made “during the hurry of harvest.” In two or three of the counties, one or two meals per day are given to the labourers, in addition to the wages stated, during harvest.

Task Work.—The earnings of the *men* range in eleven counties, from 8*s.* to 11*s.* per week; average 9*s.* 8½*d.* The *women's* in six counties, vary from 4*s.* 5*d.* to 6*s.*; average 5*s.* 4½*d.* The *children's*, in the same counties, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; average 4*s.* 4*d.*

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

Six counties form this province. Its surface comprises 6,064,579 *acres*; of that quantity 1,499,181 *acres* were under crops in 1860. On a comparison with 1847, the latter amount exhibits an increase of 9 per cent. :—

Years.	Acres under Crops.	Increase in 1860, compared with 1847.
1847	1,370,900	Acres. 1,28,281
'50	1,483,317	or
'60	1,499,181	9 per cent.

The population in 1861 was 1,503,200 *persons*; during the last decade the people decreased 19 per cent.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 6*s.* 5½*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*; average 7*s.* 2½*d.* The *women's* from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; average 4*s.* 2¾*d.* The *children's* from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; average 2*s.* 11½*d.*

Harvest Wages.—The *men's* range from 10*s.* to 12*s.*; average 11*s.* 6½*d.* In four of the counties, *in addition* to these money wages, diet was given to the labourers. *Women's* in four counties from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.*; average 6*s.* 5*d.*; with diet *in addition* in two of the counties. *Children's*, in two counties only, 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 3*d.*

Allowances.—In two, or three counties only, are there any allowances in addition to the ordinary wages. In Kerry, the men obtain “two meals daily of bread and milk.” In Cork, W.R., it is stated, that, “when diet is given, a deduction of from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per week is “made for men; and 2*s.* for women and children from the rates.” The food given in those cases “consists of bread or potatoes, or “Indian-meal stirabout, with milk *ad libitum.*” The same remark is applicable to the county of Waterford; food is very generally allowed the labourers in this province, in addition to the harvest wages, as stated above.

Task Work.—The *men's* earnings in respect of three counties, are stated to range from 7*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*; average 9*s.* In Waterford they are 5*s.* 6*d.*, with diet *in addition.* In three counties the *women's* job-work earning range from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per week; average 5*s.* 4*d.* The *children's* from 3*s.* to 5*s.*; average 4*s.* 3*d.* To the return from the county of Kerry, the respondent adds this remark:—

“No task-work done, with the exception of mowing, at which a man can earn from 15*s.* to 20*s.* weekly, but no food is given. Farm servants are paid from 8*l.* to 12*l.* annually. Women from 4*l.* to 6*l.*, with diet and lodging.”

ALL IRELAND.

Taking the stated particulars of the four provinces, we obtain the following results, in respect of the whole country. The number of statute acres is 20,803,271; of which the portion under crops has increased 14 per cent. in thirteen years:—

Years.	Acres under Crops.	Increase in 1860, compared with 1847.
1847	5,238,575	Acres. 729,395
'50	5,758,292	or
'60	5,967,970	14 per cent.

From these figures it appears that a quantity, lying between *one-third* and *one-fourth* of the entire area, is at the present time under crops.

The population, according to the last census, was 5,764,543 ; since 1851, the inhabitants had decreased 787,842 ; or 12 per cent.

Weekly Wages.—The *men's* range from 5*s.* 7*d.* in Kilkenny county to 10*s.* 2*d.* in Roscommon. It should be noticed that the wages for Longford, being returned in respect of the money portion only, are excluded from the range of rate given here, and in the Appendix ; the average was 7*s.* 1¼*d.* The *women's* range from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* ; average 3*s.* 11*d.* The *children's* from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* ; average 2*s.* 11½*d.*

Harvest Wages.—The *men's* ranged from 8*s.* 6*d.* in Mayo county, or 2*s.* 6*d.* above the ordinary weekly wages, to 18*s.* in the county of Carlow ; or 11*s.* above the ordinary weekly wages. In several counties where the harvest wages were stated at 12*s.*, and, in one case, 15*s.* per week, diet was given in addition to those sums. The average of the *men's* wages at that season was, exclusive of the value of the food given, which may be taken at 6*d.* per day, 12*s.* 4*d.* per week. The *women's* wages varied from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* ; the average was 7*s.* 1¾*d.* The *children's* from 3*s.* to 7*s.* ; the average 4*s.* The harvest wages were not returned for every county. The wages of the *men* have reference to *twenty-eight* ; of the *women*, *twenty* ; and of the *children* to *fifteen* counties. The harvest is generally stated to last four weeks.

Allowances.—The general practice is to give neither food nor drink, in addition to the ordinary wages. The returns state that the practice of giving food is much discountenanced in some counties ; especially since the famine. However, diet in many is still given to men, women, and children, at harvest, or, at “hurried times,” in addition to the money wages. It is stated in the return, that “diet is very seldom given in Meath ; but when such is the case, 6*d.* per day “is generally deducted from men, and 4*d.* from women's wages.” In Cork, W. R., it is observed that “when diet is given, a deduction of “2*s.* to 3*s.* per week is made for men ; and 2*s.* for women and “children from the rates,” in the return.

Task Work.—*Men's* weekly earnings are returned in respect of *twenty-seven* out of the *thirty-two* counties of Ireland. The lowest rate was that of Tipperary county, where it was 7*s.* 8*d.* ; the highest, was that of West Meath and Kildare, where it attained to 11*s.* ; the average being 9*s.* 4¾*d.* The earnings of *women* at agricultural labour, paid for on this system, ranged, in sixteen counties, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per week. Those of *children* in fifteen counties, from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per week.

IX.—*Supply of Labour ; Rise in Wages.*

Though there are, in different counties, considerable variations in the relation between supply and demand in the labour market of Ireland, yet, a careful inspection of the return from which the rate of Irish wages is compiled, leads to the conclusion, that, the sister island, on the whole, is not overstocked, at the present day, with labourers. This is in satisfactory contrast to the experience of the Land's Commission, who, in the first volume of their "Digest of Evidence," affirmed that "no fact seems established more clearly by the Land Commission evidence, than that employment for the agricultural labourers is almost universally deficient."* The evidence of the general equilibrium of supply and demand is presented, in the following extracts, from Lord Dunkellin's return. The first series points to a positive scarcity of labour :—

Londonderry.—"Last harvest there was much difficulty in procuring hands for reaping, and wages high accordingly. in some parts of the county labourers were employed at 15s. per week, with diet; women 10s., and boys 7s."

Antrim.—"At that season of the year, generally speaking, labourers find no difficulty in obtaining employment in this county, during the months of October and November."

Tyrone.—"Throughout the county there appears to have been ample employment (except perhaps in the Newtown-Stewart district, which is mountainous) in November and December: The railway works going on (Omagh and Dungannon line), have of course added to the rates of labour somewhat, by making a great scarcity of it."

Cavan.—"In the harvest season the labour market is not over well supplied, and in spring and harvest the supply of labourers for the last few years has been scarcely equal to the demand; and for a few weeks at those seasons, high wages are demanded by labourers, and paid by the farmers."

Longford.—"At present there is a very good demand for labourers, at 1s. 6d. per day. The market rates very high for both food and fuel; and many of the labouring class suffer much, in consequence of having been unemployed during the winter season."

Wicklow.—"All the disposable hands, including male and female, are just now, and have been for some time past, in the receipt of full employment; while the railway, which is being constructed hence to Gorey, county Wexford, absorbs all male labourers that present themselves, by which means a scarcity of hands is in some instances felt by farmers."

Wexford.—"At present there are but few out of employment in this county. previous to this (in consequence of the severity of the weather) the labouring class suffered a good deal."

Cork, W.R.—"The labour market in this riding has, within the last few years, from emigration, and other causes, become at least 20 per cent. higher than previously, and the condition of the labourer must consequently have improved. This, however, is not so apparent to the casual observer, as the social habits of the peasant class, especially in the extreme west of the riding, seem to have undergone little or no change. Harvest work has within the last two years been done to a small extent by machinery."

The second set of extracts rather indicates, in some instances, that a sufficient supply of labour is an exceptional state; in other

* Vol. i, p. 473.

cases it shows that there was a scarcity of employment in certain districts, ascribable to the wetness of the season:—

Donegal.—"This county affords more than a sufficient supply of labourers for the work to be done in all seasons; but the rate of hire in harvest is high, owing to the temporary absence of the working class in Scotland and England during the season."

Fermanagh.—"In harvest, when there is a considerable pressure for a month, labourers get as much as 2s. and 2s. 6d. a-day, and women and children a proportionable amount. On occasions of this kind, labourers are sometimes fed, when at a distance from their residences. For at least half the year, there is scarcely any employment for an agricultural labourer, who is, in general, a married man, with a family, and may be considered in a state of destitution. The markets throughout this country are good, but very high."

Monaghan.—"In harvest and spring the rates increase to nearly double the sums stated, but this lasts only about a month at each season. Labour is easily procured except in harvest and spring; but even then the supply is equal to the demand, but of course at the increased rates."

Armagh.—"Labourers have been very badly off this spring for want of employment, owing to the wetness of the season; but should the weather set in dry, there will be plenty of employment."

Down.—"In harvest, a considerable portion of the labouring classes from some portions of this county, proceed to England and Scotland, where they can obtain good wages."

Leitrim.—"The labour market is generally overstocked, for many of the labourers go to Scotland and England to seek employment at hay and harvest time, during which period (for a few weeks) the average may run somewhat over the above rates."

Sligo.—"During the busy time of harvest, wages increased to 12s. and 15s. per week, with diet, in several parts of the county; the labour market was dull, and employment rather scarce, after the close of the harvest."

Mayo.—"In harvest the wages increase, for men, 8s. to 9s.; women, 5s. to 6s.; and children 3s. 6d. to 4s. weekly. There is no scarcity in the labour market."

Roscommon.—"I beg to state that during the harvest season, the rate of wages is considerably higher than at other periods of the year, and it was difficult to get a sufficient supply of labourers at that season; at other seasons of the year, there is a sufficient number of labourers to be had in the various parts of the county. Great numbers of the labouring classes of the people have been, and are now employed, in the railway works between Roscommon and Castlebar (through Castlereagh), and also upon the line from Longford to Sligo (through Boyle)."

Galway, E.R..—"The supply of labour is quite sufficient, and in fair demand, except in part of the winter months."

Galway, W.R..—"The able-bodied labourers generally leave this country for England and Scotland in June, July, and August, where they procure higher wages than would be paid in any part of this country, and return home about the middle or latter end of October. I have to observe, that in very many instances the labourers* on small farms are the owners, and their families, and in some localities, I believe, barely any sum is paid for labour, particularly in the western and poorer places, where the people go in what is termed "core," that is an exchange of labour."

Westmeath.—"The weather has been so very unfavourable, that constant employment could not be given; consequently labourers are in many places in great distress. Agricultural pursuits continue in a very backward state; had the weather proved favourable, labourers would have had sufficient employment."

* Sic in orig.

Meath.—"During last harvest the labouring classes were fully occupied, at wages averaging weekly 14s. 6d. for men, 7s. 11d. for women, and 4s. for children. After that season terminated, employment became very limited, and were it not for that afforded by the formation of the Dublin and Meath Railway, in the eastern division of the county, the labouring classes would have suffered even greater privation this winter than they have hitherto done."

King's County.—"The demand for labourers at present is very limited, women and boys being nearly altogether without employment."

Kildare.—"The labour market well supplied, and, in some places, in excess of the demand."

Carlow.—"Owing to the wetness of season, the state of the labour market during the harvest was very unsteady. Wages rose and fell according to the changes of the weather, but there was no deficiency of hands. The crops did not ripen simultaneously, and the difficulties of saving them became considerable. The farmers took advantage of every favourable opportunity, and the labourers took advantage of the farmers, according to their emergencies. Consequently, mowing and reaping machines were brought more into use this season than in former years."

Kilkenny.—"Labour market well stocked."

Clare.—"The labour market was amply supplied during last harvest with hands."

Tipperary, S.R.—"The labour market in this county is fully supplied, if not overstocked; at present labourers are much distressed for want of employment, owing to the wetness of the spring; but a more permanent effect is produced on the labour market of this county by the gradual but steady system pursued by proprietors in laying down their tillage lands for dairy or pasture purposes."

Waterford.—"During one month in harvest, day's wages got up to 2s. for men, and 1s. for women, with food; but as the labour market is well supplied on all other occasions, day labourers are willing to hire with wealthy farmers at 10d. per day, without food, for the entire year."

In respect to the other counties, the condition of the labour market was not particularized in the returns.

Two years since, Mr. W. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector, whose district lay partly in Leinster and partly in Munster, reported that—

"The supply of labourers has latterly been so much less, and the demand for them so much greater than was the case a few years ago, that their condition as regards employment and money wages, has been gradually and steadily improving, were it not for the high prices of provisions which have prevailed during some of the periods of this progressive improvement, the condition of the labouring classes would probably be better now than it actually is. For some time, however, prior to the late rise in the prices of provisions, the labouring classes were, as regards regular employment, money wages, and cheap food, better off in this part of Ireland than perhaps at any former period: food was abundant and cheap, there was ample employment, and wages were comparatively high. Very recently the prices of the various necessaries of life have increased from 15 to 20 per cent. I need not say that even a trifling increase in the price of any article of general consumption is sensibly felt by the labouring poor; in the course of my present inquiry I heard and saw enough to convince me that the supply of mere food, to say nothing of other necessaries for the children of this class, even with the highest rate of wages, and the lowest market prices, is still far from what is generally imagined."

It is fortunate that we have, in the evidence taken before Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed in 1843, to inquire into the "law and practice in respect to the occupation of land in Ireland," ample means for instituting a comparison with the present rate of

wages. For this purpose the rate of men's wages, as given in that evidence by nearly four hundred witnesses, has been abstracted and tabulated (see Appendix, Table XV). The figures represent the *total* remuneration which the labourer gained by his weekly work; where food was given to him, the money rate was lower, generally about 2*d.* a-day. Placing the figures of the two periods, in juxtaposition, we obtain the following results in respect of each province, viz. :—

Provinces.	Number of Counties Returned.	Weekly Wages of Men.		More in 1860.
		1843-4.	1860.	
I. Ulster	9	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 5 1	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 7 3½	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 2 2½
II. Connaught	5	3 9	7 -¼	3 3½
III. Leinster	12	4 8½	6 11½	2 3
IV. Munster	6	4 -	7 1	2 11
Ireland	32	4 6	7 1	2 7

The rise in men's wages, throughout Ireland, is equal to 57·4 per cent. The highest rise, is in the province, which in 1843-4 was the lowest paid; namely,—Connaught, where it is equal to 87 per cent. It was stated, by some of the witnesses examined before Lord Devon's Commission, that in some parts of Galway, men were glad to obtain employment at 4*d.* and 6*d.* for a day of thirteen hours' work. The rates of both years, and for each county, will be found in the table appended.

The proportionate increase in the women's wages is in some of the counties much greater than that obtained by the men. These wages were for the earlier year, stated in the evidence in respect to the eight counties only, which are entered in the following table :—

Provinces and Counties.	Women's Weekly Wages.		More per Week in 1860.
	1844.	1860.	
I. ULSTER—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1. Donegal	2 3	3 5	1 2
3. Antrim	3 -	4 6	1 6
4. Tyrone	3 -	4 1	1 1
II. CONNAUGHT	—	No return	—
III. LEINSTER—			
25. Kilkenny	3 -	3 -	nil
26. Wexford	3 6	3 6	nil
IV. MUNSTER—			
27. Clare	2 -	4 6	2 6
30. Kerry	2 -	4 -	2 -
31. Cork	2 6	4 2	1 8

It is worthy of note, that women's pay in the three counties of Munster, has, on the average, risen upwards of 100 per cent.; while in the two counties of Leinster no change has taken place.

The remuneration which the agricultural labourer gains, compared with the wages which the mechanic and skilled workmen obtain in the same district, may be fittingly presented in this part of the paper. The seventh and eighth annual reports of the Irish Poor Law office, afford the data required for such comparison. The following figures, representing the mean results of twelve inspectors' districts, are summarised from the table in the Appendix (Table XVI). They relate to the weekly wages paid in the years 1854 and 1855:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
An agricultural labourer	6	4
A weaver	9	6
„ tailor	12	—
„ shoemaker	12	8
„ baker	16	2
„ carpenter	17	10
„ bricklayer and mason	18	2

Taking the agricultural labourer's wages of 6*s.* 4*d.* as *unity*, the following scale is constructed to exhibit the proportionate weekly earnings of each description of worker; thus:—

The agricultural labourer	1
„ weaver	1½
„ tailor	2
„ shoemaker	2
„ baker	2½
„ carpenter	2¾
„ bricklayer and mason	3

But the means of the Irish agricultural labourer, like those of his fellow workman in England, are not measured by his money wages alone. His wife and children, as the returns indicate, assist him in the labours of the field; or the wife and daughters carry on some small domestic manufacture, such as sewing, by which 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a-week is earned. Perhaps the wife “flowers” (embroiders?), for which she will obtain about the same rate of payment. Then, that very important animal in the economy of the peasant's cabin, is not to be forgotten,—the pig. He is bought for 10*s.** say; shares the “bed and board”† of his master, and in due season is sold for 2*l.*; or cut up into pork, or dried into bacon for the family consumption. Ducks and fowls frequently join the family circle, and to some profit, it may

* “Thirteenth Annual Report.” Inspectors' Reports on the Diet of the Irish Poor.

† Ibid.

be inferred, from the remark of one of the inspectors, who states that—

“The other day I went into a small shop in a remote village of the county Donegal, and the man of the house told me he purchased 30,000 eggs from the peasantry about him every week during the summer, and he said he sold on an average 30% worth of tea in a week.”

The next remark was appended to the Tipperary dietary, printed in the next section. The worthy subject of it, must, one would imagine, be quite the “model peasant.”

“The head of the family, M.K., is what is here called a cottier-labourer; he has 7s. a-week wages (constant work); he has a cottage and nearly two acres of land, for which he pays 2l. 14s. a-year, and he has also the grass of a cow, for which he pays 2l. 8s. a-year; he has a donkey, with which he draws turf-mould from the bog as manure; he keeps a pig, sometimes two, and his wife keeps and rears poultry (ducks and hens); she sells the young ducks and chickens and eats and sells the eggs. The pig and poultry account for the large consumption of potatoes, as they get the leavings liberally. The wife also makes and sells some butter. Their cottage is kept in good order, and the man, and wife, and children well clad; they have a few pounds saved, and never trouble the loan fund.”

Mr. Horsley, speaking of the greater demand and more steady employment for labour, observes, in exemplification of the assistance which the wife, and some of the children, bring to the labourer's means, that—

“As regards the weekly wages of the classes in question, I think I am justified in stating, that any really able-bodied man can earn 1s. per diem on an average throughout the entire year; and in some districts where labour is scarce, and the demand for it consequently good and continuous, even a higher rate of wages obtained. And whilst this is the case, there is also at times a demand for the labour of the wife and the junior members of the family; so that, in the case of a family of six, including husband and wife, the weekly earnings may amount to 10s., 11s., or 12s.; and in some districts to even more than the last-mentioned amount. When to this amount of weekly earnings *in money* are added the advantages derivable by the family from growing potatoes for their own use, and for fattening a pig, and from the keeping of poultry, &c., it is manifest that even the worst circumstanced of the labouring classes are in a much better condition at present with respect to the quantity and quality of the food obtainable by them than they have been at any period since the famine years; and this gratifying fact is clearly evidenced by their greatly improved appearance in all that relates to health and comfort.”

X.—*Labourers' Expenditure for Food, Clothing, and Rent.*

Minute and extensive information as to the dietaries of Irish agricultural labourers, is contained in the Reports of the Poor Law Inspectors, published in the appendix to the thirteenth annual report of the Irish Poor Law Office. A few extracts from that publication, will give a sufficient description of the diet upon which the agricultural poor of Ireland support themselves, and their families.

Mr. Robinson, Poor Law Inspector of a district of unions lying in eight counties in Ulster, states, that—

“ The diet of the labouring classes in agricultural districts, consists principally of oatmeal or Indian-meal porridge, and potatoes with buttermilk. The proportion of potatoes consumed, varies according to the season of the year; but I think that at present they are used, on an average, at one meal.

“ In some cases the heads of the family have tea, and flour or oatmeal cake for breakfast; and whenever this is the case, a portion is given to the children, who almost invariably partake of whatever food their parents are able to provide.

“ Occasionally a piece of bacon is obtained for Sunday's dinner, and sometimes herrings or eggs are substituted for the usual dietary; but the consumption of these articles, as well as of tea, varies according to the circumstances of each labourer, some being unable to procure them at all; while others, whose means are increased by the earnings of their wives or children at weaving or other work, have tea three or four times a-week, and bacon always once a-week; and perhaps more frequently. New milk hardly ever forms part of the diet. In most cases the children have three meals in the day, those cases in which they have only two, being quite the exception; and in general, they are taken at regular hours.”

Mr. R. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector for another district in the same province, gives the following description of the labourer's dietary, and its cost :—

“ The dietary which seems to be generally in use amongst the lowest classes of the peasantry, is—for breakfast, stirabout and buttermilk; for dinner, potatoes and buttermilk; and for supper, stirabout and buttermilk.

“ The children invariably take their meals with their parents, and I think that in nearly every case, they have three meals in the day.

“ It is extremely difficult to ascertain the quantity of food consumed by a family; and the statements made to me on this subject are conflicting.

“ Where the provisions are purchased weekly, one would suppose the information to be tolerably correct, but on inquiry you find that dogs and poultry (generally a good many), and very often a young pig, are fed in the house.

“ The average cost for maintenance outside of the house seems to be about 1s. a-week for each member of the family.

“ A man in full employment, with a wife and five children over seven years of age, appears to purchase about 40 lbs. of meal, seven stone of potatoes, and thirty quarts of buttermilk.”

From the same report, the five following dietaries have been selected, rather by way of illustration, than for the purpose of presenting them as average examples. The weekly cost per head for the five is 1s. 3½d., which is much above Mr. Hamilton's average :—

County.	Total Number of Members of such Family.	Articles of Food generally used in the Family.	Quantity of each such Article used per Week.	Cost of each such Article at Ordinary Market Prices	Number of Meals per Day given to the Children.	Observations as to Cooking, &c.
Donegal	8 (6 c.)	Indian meal Potatoes Buttermilk	30 lbs. 18 st. —	<i>s. d.</i> 2 9 2 9 — 4	3	—
				5 10		
Tyrone.....	6 (4 c.)	Oatmeal Indian meal Potatoes Tea & sugar Buttermilk	30 lbs. 30 „ 8 st. — 36 qrts.	3 9 2 9 1 6 — 6 1 —	3	Meal used in stir-about.
				9 6		
Galway.....	6 (4 c.)	Oatmeal Potatoes ... Milk Eggs	24 lbs. 10½ st. 24 qrts. 40	3 — 3 6 2 — 1 6	3	A large number of the labouring classes in this union feed hens.
				10 —		
Westmeath	5 (3 c.)	Indian meal Oatmeal Potatoes Milk Flour Tea Sugar	1 st. ¾ „ 10 „ 24 qrts. ½ st. 1 oz. ¾ lb.	} 2 6 2 6 1 6 — 6 } 0 7	—	—
				7 7		
Tipperary	6 (4 c.)	Potatoes Meal Milk Butter Tea Sugar Bacon	12 st. 14 lbs. 10 qrts. 1 lb. 2 oz. ½ lb. ½ „	4 — 1 7 — 10 — 9 — 6 — 3 — 3	3	Whole wheaten meal made into bread on a griddle, is used twice a-week; and tea and sugar is only used on Sundays, and meat once a-month, on Sundays; occasionally an egg.
				8 2		

Note.—“Thirteenth Report of the Irish Poor Law Office,” pp. 28—81.

In the same report the average weekly cost of a man, his wife, and four children, for food only, is set out for fifteen unions as 6s. 9¾d.; or 1s. 1½d. each person.

In taking the average in country districts, of all those dietaries of independent labourers, which the Poor Law Commissioners published in 1860; and, for certain of which the particulars are given for separate counties, in Table XVII (Appendix), it will be found that the weekly cost, in respect of each member of the 168 families returned, was *thirteen pence*.

In the table which follows, the Ulster dietaries are greatly, in the matter of cost, below those of the other provinces. I am not able to offer any explanation of this circumstance:—

Provinces.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each.	Weekly Expenditure for Food.		Rate per Head.	
	No.	No.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ulster	78	6·3	5	9½	—	11·0
Connaught	12	6·3	8	1½	1	3·5
Leinster	35	6·0	7	6¾	1	3·0
Munster	43	6·2	8	4	1	4·1
Total	168	6·4	6	11½	1	1·0

Mr. Lucas, Poor Law Inspector for parts of the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, has given the following parallel, of the quantity and description of food consumed by the same family, when supporting themselves by work, and when maintained in the Rathkeale Workhouse:—

OUT OF WORKHOUSE.	IN WORKHOUSE.
<i>Existing by Earnings.</i>	<i>Supported by Poor Rate.</i>
24½ lbs. Indian meal.	14½ lbs. of Indian meal made into stir-about.
28 „ brown flour.	25 „ 6 ozs. wholemeal bread.
	3½ „ white bread.
	52½ pints of skim milk.
28 quarts of sour milk.	24½ „ new „

“ It will here be seen that although the quantity of solid food usually used by this family is greater than the workhouse allowance, still that is met by more nutritious and suitable food, and an adequate allowance of new and skim-milk, most essential elements for the development of the growth of children.”*

The change in the Irish dietaries, in consequence of the failures of the potato crop, and the consequent replacement, to a considerable extent, of that esculent by Indian-meal, eaten as “stirabout” or as “griddled bread,” is too remarkable to be overlooked. Mr. Horsley has stated, in the two paragraphs that follow, in what proportion the

* “Thirteenth Report of Irish Poor Law Commissioners.”

one description of food, supplies the place of the other, at the labourer's meal:—

“ When Indian meal is exclusively used, the quantity per day consumed by a man, is 3 lbs.; by a woman, 2 lbs.; and by children under 15 years of age, 1½ lb. on an average.

“ When potatoes are exclusively used, the quantity per day for a man is 10½ lbs.; for a woman, 7 lbs.; and for children under 15 years of age, from 5 lbs. to 6 lbs.

“ When both articles are used, and this is generally the case except in the summer and autumn months, the quantity of each is made to correspond with the amount of nutritive matter that would be derived from the sole use of one or the other of them.”*

The introduction of Indian-meal, as an article of food for the Irish labourer, is a dietetic and social advantage over his previous economy of some importance. The Irishman now depends less upon the potato, a root which has earned, eminently in Ireland, the bad repute of laziness and treachery; and, in exchanging 10½ lbs. of the tuber, for 3 lbs. of the meal, he gains a large increase of nutritive power.

In evidence of this fact, the subjoined table has been compiled upon the authority of Dr. Lankester's “ Lectures on Food :”—

Article of Food.	Heat-giving.						Flesh-forming.		Total.	
	Starch.		Fat.		Sugar.		Gluten.			
	ozs.	grs.	oz.	grs.	oz.	grs.	oz.	grs.	ozs.	grs.
3 lbs. maize	28	306	3	303	0	63	5	246	37	438
10½ lbs. potatoes.....	25	380	0	157	4	422	2	90	32	569

The superiority is considerable both in the heat-giving and flesh-forming properties of the substituted food, the nitrogeous compound gluten being more than doubled.

The alleged greater amount of nutrition in the English workhouse dietaries, has been brought into disparaging comparison with those sanctioned for the Irish workhouses. Upon this question, which bears very pertinently on the dietetic economy of the peasantry, the Poor Law Commissioners have made some comments; they state, in their report for 1860, that—

“ An opinion has prevailed, that because the dietaries of English workhouses are much more expensive than those of Irish workhouses, and because the former are not redundant or wasteful in quantity, that the Irish dietary must be very deficient in nutriment.

“ This is a mistake however, which has been exposed by English medical and chemical authority of the very highest character; for it has been found, on careful

* “ Thirteenth Report of Irish Poor Law Commissioners.”

analysis, that the cheap Irish dietary contains not only more nutriment, but more nutriment of the azotised, and therefore more valuable kind, than the expensive English dietary.

"The solution of this apparent anomaly is very simple. The expensive articles of meat, cheese, butter, and tea, do not contain nutriment in proportion to their costliness, or at all to be compared with the nutriment obtained for the same money value in oatmeal, Indian meal, whole meal of wheat, milk, and buttermilk, which are the staple articles of the Irish workhouse diet.

"For example, Dr. Carpenter has affirmed that 16 ounces of buttermilk, or one pint, contains as much nutriment as a quarter of a pound of meat. Now, in most parts of Ireland where butter is made for exportation, a gallon of buttermilk can be purchased by retail for less than 2*d.*, *i.e.* at the rate $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per pint. Now, a quarter of a pound of good meat is worth, both in England and Ireland, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; and assuming the high chemical authority above quoted to be correct, here is at once a proof that the same amount of nutriment may be had by the use of one article of food which it requires six times the expenditure to procure from another article.

"We believe that this and similar comparisons furnish the true explanation, not only of the difference in cost of a sufficient workhouse dietary in England, and a sufficient workhouse dietary in Ireland, but of the still more difficult social problem, how a poor man, not occupying land, and earning in Ireland 1*s.* per diem, can support a wife and four or five children, and pay his rent and purchase clothing,"

The County Inspector for Antrim, states in respect of the year 1860, that "the produce market is very high:"—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Potatoes, per stone (14 lbs.)	—	8	to	9
Bread, per 4 lbs.	—	—	—	8
Flour, per stone	—	—	2	6
Oatmeal, „	—	—	2	4
Meat, per lb.	—	6	„	9
Butter, „	1	2	„	1 4
Milk, per quart	—	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

And, he adds, that "all other commodities" are "equally high."

The cost of the clothing used by an Irish peasant, and by his family, has now to be considered. I have in this place to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Benjamin Banks, the gentleman who holds the position of chief clerk, in the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland. Mr. Banks has furnished, for this paper, several very valuable accounts of the quantity, quality, and price of articles of clothing, such as are actually purchased by the agricultural labourers in various parts of the sister country. Some of these accounts will be found in the Appendix *in extenso* (see Tables XVIII).

The cost of one year's clothing for a man, his wife, and five children, in the county—

	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Of Mayo is returned as	5	9	4
„ Galway „	4	3	—
„ Limerick „	8	—	6
„ Donegal „	5	9	8

In the Donegal account, printed below, there is a remark on the labourer's clothing, which, as exhibiting the practice of the people, in that part of the country, in the use of their habiliments, is instructive. Speaking of the labourer, from whom the particulars of the cost of the family clothing was obtained, my informant says he "is a fair specimen of the class, and was the only one from whom I could obtain the required information, and in fact scarcely a labourer in this county could tell what his clothes cost him. As for females, those who can afford to buy shoes, wear them not more than six hours in the week."

The next account was procured for me by Mr. Banks, from the labourer's employer. This shows that the weekly rate of expenditure in this family was only $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head. The cost in the Irish work-houses for clothing, was $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ above that of the labourers; or $4\frac{1}{4}d.$

Cost of the Clothing of an Agricultural Labourer, his Wife, and Family (consisting of Five Children under 12 years), for One Year. Counties of Dublin and Kildare.

Articles of Clothing.	Price.	Remarks.
<i>Husband—</i>	£ s. d.	
Coat (frieze, value 1 <i>l.</i> will } 2 last years	- 10 -	The men generally provide their clothing for the year out of the extra earnings during the harvest; when they are, in many cases, able to earn more than double the ordinary wages; also from the produce of fowls and a pig, and often from both.
Trousers	- 6 -	
Vest	- 4 -	
Shirts (two)	- 4 -	
Hat (or cap)	- 4 -	
Shoes	- 6 -	
Stockings (3 pairs)	- 2 -	
	1 16 -	
<i>Wife—</i>		
Shifts (two)	- 2 -	
Frock	- 5 -	
Boots	- 4 6	
Neckerchief	- 1 6	
Shawl	- 2 6	
	- 15 -	
<i>Children—</i>		
Five under 12 years	1 10 -	The children seldom wear shoes till they are 6 or 7 years of age, and even to 15 years, some of them.
Total	4 1 -	

The succeeding table gives the particulars of the actual disbursements for the clothing of an agricultural labourer, in, and for the year 1860. This man resides in the parish of Inishmacsaint, county Donegal.

Articles of Clothing.	Price.	Remarks.
<i>Husband</i> —	£ s. d.	<i>Husband in use</i> —
Coat 24s., trousers 7s. 6d., vest 5s., shirt 2s., shoes 8s., stockings 1s.	2 7 6	Flannel vest, cap and handkerchief in use for 8 months.
<i>Wife</i> —		<i>Wife</i> —
Gown 5s. 6d., petticoat 5s. 4d., shift 1s. 10d., handkerchief and cap 2s. 6d.	- 15 2	Stockings and aprons in use for 14 months.
<i>Child No. 1</i> —		<i>Child</i> —
Frock and underclothes	- 15 -	Shoes and socks for 12 months, occasionally in use.
<i>Child No. 2</i> —		
Frock 4s. 6d., petticoat 5s.	- 9 6	
<i>Child No. 3</i> —		
Petticoat and shift	- 7 6	
	4 14 8	

Note.—There are not many of what may be called an agricultural labourer's class in constant employment in this country. The labourer here is dependant on occasional work given him weekly or monthly, and his garments are not costly; sometime one-half the year without wearing a coat which, when new would last him three years. John Gilvanny is a fair specimen of the class, and is the only one from whom I could obtain the required information: in fact, scarcely a labourer in this country could tell what clothes cost him. As for females, those who can afford to buy shoes, wear them not more than six hours in the week.

In the workhouse of the Kilmallock Union (Tipperary and Limerick), the materials for clothing the inmates are made up in the house. The cost of the material for each garment, is set out in Table XIX (Appendix).

The materials for the clothes of

	£ s. d.
A man cost	1 6 -
„ woman	1 1 1½
„ boy under 15.....	- 19 -
„ girl „	- 14 2
	<u>4 - 3½</u>

In the Clifden workhouse, the clothes for

	£ s. d.
A man cost	1 - 2
„ woman	- 12 5
„ boy 12 years old.....	- 8 6
„ girl „	- 10 4
	<u>3 11 5</u>

In the Ballyshannon workhouse, the year's clothing for

	£	s.	d.
A man costs	1	-	9
„ woman „	-	15	9
„ child's „	-	12	-
	2	8	6

The rent which the Irish labourer pays for his cabin or for his cottage, varies from 25s. to 60s. a-year, according to the extent of ground which may be attached to it.

The witnesses examined before the Lands Commission, in many instances stated the cottage rents then current. Though that Commission sat but seventeen years ago, the condition of Ireland has so materially improved since, that equivalent advantages of house shelter and arable ground, may be no longer attainable for the same rent. The information was given on such good authority, that it seemed desirable to abstract and tabulate it for this paper (Table XX Appendix).

The lowest rents named were 15s. and 20s. a-year; but, in most places, these payments would only secure mere cabins without garden or other ground. The rent most frequently mentioned was 40s.; half-an-acre of land, sometimes more, would be included at this figure. A common rental was 52s.; paid by the cottier by performing a certain quantity of work for the farmer as proprietor. Rents at 60s. and 80s., were not unfrequent; but at these rates a greater area of cultivation was secured, with occasional additions of “cow's grass.”

The next table is added as exhibiting upon the best authority, some statistics bearing on the condition of the labouring poor of Ireland, twenty years ago. The Land Commission employed the “mud cabin” ratio, as the most exact exponent of the misery of the peasantry in different parts of the country:—

Ireland.	Number of Farms.	1 to 5 Acres.	5 to 15 Acres.	15 to 30 Acres.	Over 30 Acres.	Number and Ratio of Mud Cabins of One Room and no Window.	
		No.	Pr. cnt.	Pr. cnt.	Pr. cnt.	No.	Pr. cnt.
Ulster	234,499	43	42	11	4	125,898	30·4
Connaught ..	155,204	64	29	4	3	121,346	49·9
Leinster	133,220	37	34	16	13	79,921	26·1
Munster	162,386	35	38	17	10	164,113	45·0
Average of Ireland	685,309	45	37	11	7	491,278	37·0

Note.—Census of 1841. “Digest of Lands Commission.”

The figures in the two last columns have been abstracted from

the Irish census of 1841; at that time more than *a third* of the dwelling places of Ireland's denizens, were *one-roomed, windowless, mud cabins!*

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

XI.—General Recapitulation.

It will be useful, in conclusion, to bring some of the principal results of the investigation pursued in this, and the former paper upon the rate of agricultural wages, into juxtaposition.

1st. The average weekly rate of wages to agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom in the half-year ended at Christmas, 1860, was, for:—

	Men.		Women.		Children under 16.		Men's Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
England and Wales	11	6½	4	8½	3	7½	14	9½
Scotland	12	11½	5	7	4	3¾	14	6¾
Ireland.....	7	1½	3	11	2	11½	9	4¾

2nd. The rise in the weekly wages of the men appears to have been as hereafter stated:—

	Dates.	Interval in Years.	Weekly Increase.	Increase per Cent.
England and Wales {	1824-37	13	s. d. 2 8	28·7
	'37-60	23	1 3	12·1
Scotland..... {	1835 } -60	20	3 9½	49·5
	'44 }			
Ireland	1844-60	16	2 7	57·4

3rd. The average weekly cost per head, for man, woman, or child, for food and clothing, appears to have been in 1860 for—

	Food. s.		Clothing.	Total.
	s.	d.	d.	s. d.
England and Wales.....	1	9	3½	2 0½
Scotland	1	4	6½	1 10½
Ireland.....	1	1	2½	1 3½

4th. The average cost per week for food and clothing, supplied to the in-door paupers of both sexes, at all ages, was :—

In the Workhouses of	Food.	Clothing.	Total.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
England and Wales	2 10	3½	3 1
Scotland	2 7	4	2 11
Ireland	2 2½	4½	2 6¾

It is to be observed that there is a much nearer approach to equality of charge in this table, than in the preceding one.

5th. The payments of the weekly wages of the men in 1860 varied in their range, thus—

	The Lowest Paid County.	The Highest Paid County.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
England and Wales	9 —	15 —
Scotland	11 —	15 —
Ireland.....	6 —	8 9

If Shetland were included, the *minimum* in Scotland would be 8s. In Ireland there are several counties at 6s.; including Roscommon, the *maximum* would be 10s. 2d. These figures are excluded from the table because, for reasons already stated, both the rates appear exceptional.

6th. How far the poor rates may have supplemented the general wages fund of each country, may be inferred from the subsequent comparison of the expenditure for relief to the poor, made on an average of the *ten* years ended in 1860 :—

	Rate per Head on Population.
	<i>s. d.</i>
England and Wales	5 9½
Scotland	3 11½
Ireland	2 1¾

APPENDIX—SCOTLAND.

(I.)—Statement of so much of the Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in Scotland, as consisted of the WEEKLY MONEY WAGES to Men, Women, and Children, and the Task Work Payments to Men, during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1860.

Number of Counties making Returns.	Divisions.	Weekly Wages.							
		Men.				Women.			
		Range.		Average.		Range.		Average.	
	I. NORTHERN GROUP:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
4	1. Northern	8 - @	12 -	10 7½		4 2 @	6 -	4 9½	
2	2. North-Western....	11 6 ,	13 -	12 3		4 - ,	6 6	5 3	
3	3. North-Eastern ..	14 - ,	14 6	14 4		5 - ,	6 4	5 5	
		8 - ,	14 6	12 2¾		4 - ,	6 6	5 1½	
	II. MIDLAND GROUP:								
5	4. East Midland	12 - @	13 6	12 7		4 6 @	5 6	4 11	
4	5. West Midland	12 - ,	15 -	13 10½		6 - ,	7 6	6 6	
		12 - ,	15 -	13 2		4 6 ,	7 6	5 7½	
	III. SOUTHERN GROUP:								
3	6. South-Western....	12 - @	14 6	13 2		6 - @	7 6	6 10	
6	7. South-Eastern....	13 - ,	15 -	13 9½		5 - ,	6 -	5 10	
2	8. Southern	11 - ,	12 -	11 9		5 - ,	6 -	5 6	
		11 - ,	15 -	13 2		5 - ,	7 6	5 11½	
29	Scotland	8 - @	15 -	12 11½		4 - @	7 6	5 7	

Number of Counties making Returns.	Divisions.	Weekly Wages.			Weekly Earnings at Task Work.			
		Children under 16 Years.			Men.			
		Range.		Average.	Range.		Average.	
	I. NORTHERN GROUP:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
4	1. Northern	3 - @	6 -	3 10	12 - @	13 -	12 6	
2	2. North-Western....	2 9 ,	4 -	3 4½	13 - ,	13 6	13 3	
3	3. North-Eastern	4 - ,	5 -	4 7	14 - ,	14 6	14 4	
		2 9 ,	6 -	4 0	12 - ,	14 6	13 6	
	II. MIDLAND GROUP:							
5	4. East Midland	3 6 @	4 9	3 11	13 6 @	15 -	13 10½	
4	5. West Midland	3 - ,	5 -	4 1½	15 - ,	17 -	15 8	
		3 - ,	5 -	4 ½	13 6 ,	17 -	14 7¾	
	III. SOUTHERN GROUP:							
3	6. South-Western....	2 - @	6 6	4 4	12 - @	15 -	13 6	
6	7. South-Eastern	4 - ,	6 -	4 11	15 - ,	18 -	16 8	
2	8. Southern	4 - ,	6 -	5 -	12 - ,	13 6	12 9	
		2 - ,	6 6	4 9½	12 - ,	18 -	15 3	
29	Scotland	2 - @	6 6	4 3¾	12 - @	18 -	14 6¾	

Note.—This return is deficient in respect of the wages in four counties, namely, Banff and Aberdeen in the north-eastern, and Roxborough and Dumfries in the southern division.

(II.)—*Statement of the WEEKLY MONEY WAGES of Agricultural Labourers in the counties of Scotland; of the Weekly Earnings by Task Work of Men; of the Harvest Weekly Wages of Men, Women, and Children, during the Half Year ended December, 1860.*

Divisions and Counties.	Weekly Wages.			Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Harvest Weekly Wages.		
	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.
I. NORTHERN.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1. Shetland	8 -	4 6	3 -	none	—	—	—
2. Orkney	12 -	6 -	6 -	12 -	—	—	—
3. Caithness	11 6	4 6	3 -	none	—	—	—
4. Sutherland	11 -	4 2	3 5	13 -	15 -	9 -	9 -
II. NORTH-WESTERN.							
5. Ross & Cromarty	11 6	4 -	2 9	13 -	14 -	—	—
6. Inverness	13 -	6 6	4 -	13 6	—	—	—
III. NORTH-EASTERN.							
7. Nairn	14 -	5 -	4 -	14 -	—	—	—
8. Elgin	14 6	5 -	4 8	14 6	—	—	—
9. Banff			no return		—	—	—
10. Aberdeen			no return		—	—	—
11. Kincardine	14 6	6 4	5 -	14 6	19 -	13 -	—
IV. EAST MIDLAND.							
12. Forfar	13 6	5 6	4 9	13 6	25 -	—	—
13. Perth	12 -	5 -	4 -	15 -	26 6	—	—
14. Fife	12 -	4 6	3 6	13 6	15 -	12 -	—
15. Kinross	12 -	4 6	3 6	13 6	15 -	8 6	—
16. Clackmannan ...	13 6	5 -	—	—	19 -	12 -	—
V. WEST MIDLAND.							
17. Stirling	15 -	6 -	4 6	15 -	21 -	13 6	—
18. Dumbarton	15 -	7 6	5 -	17 -	24 -	12 -	—
19. Argyll	12 -	6 6	4 -	15 -	18 -	—	—
20. Bute	13 6*	6 -	3 -	—	15 -	—	—
VI. SOUTH-WESTERN.							
21. Renfrew	12 -	7 6	6 6	12 -	21 -	—	—
22. Ayr	13 -	6 -	4 6	—	21 -	—	—
23. Lanark	14 6	6 -	2 -	15 -	18 -	12 -	—
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN.							
24. Linlithgow	13 -	6 -	6 -	16 6	—	—	—
25. Edinburgh	14 -	6 -	4 -	18 -	—	12 -	—
26. Haddington	13 6	6 -	4 -	16 -	—	—	—
27. Berwick	15 -	5 -	5 -	15 -	—	—	—
28. Peebles	13 -	6 -	6 -	18 -	—	9 -	—
29. Selkirk	14 2	6 -	4 7	16 6	22 6	15 -	—
VIII. SOUTHERN.							
30. Roxborough			no return				
31. Dumfries			no return				
32. Kirkcudbright ...	12 -†	6 -	6 -	12 -	16 -	8 -	—
33. Wigtown	11 6	5 -	4 -	13 6	—	—	—

* Inclusive of the value of the food allowed, estimated at 3s. 6d. per week.

† When food is given, the wages are about 4s. less.

Note.—In Elgin the wages with food and lodging in addition, are 7s. 9d., 2s. 10d., and 2s. 8d. for men, women, and children respectively. A similar remark is applicable to Kincardine, where the wages, exclusive of the value of the food given, are 10s. 6d., 4s., and 2s. 6d.

(III.)—*Statement of the WEEKLY RATE of MONEY WAGES Paid to Agricultural Day Labourers in Seventeen Counties in Scotland, in the Years 1835 to 1844, as compared with the Rate paid in 1860.*

N.B.—These labourers receive no benefit in addition to their money wages.

Divisions and Counties.	Sex of Labourer.	Date of Return.	Weekly Wages.	Date of Return.	Weekly Wages.	Increase in 1860.
I. NORTHERN GROUP:			<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1. Shetland	Man	1841	6 6	1860	8 —	1 6
2. Orkney	Man	'41-42	6 10	"	12 —	5 2
	Woman	"	3 —	"	6 —	3 —
3. Caithness	Man	'40	8 9	"	11 6	2 9
5. Ross and Cromarty	Man	'35-36	7 8	"	11 6	3 10
	Woman	"	3 —	"	4 —	1 —
6. Inverness	Man	'35-41	8 6	"	13 —	4 6
	Woman	"	3 6	"	6 6	3 —
8. Elgin	Man	'35-42	9 —	"	14 6	5 6
	Woman	"	3 4	"	5 —	1 8
11. Kincardine	Man	'36-42	9 6	"	14 6	5 —
	Woman	"	4 —	"	6 4	2 4
II. MIDLAND GROUP:						
12. Forfar	Man	1833-42	9 —	1860	13 6	4 6
	Woman	"	4 —	"	5 6	1 6
13. Perth	Man	'37-43	9 —	"	12 —	3 —
	Woman	"	4 —	"	5 —	1 —
14. Fife	Man	'34-38	9 —	"	12 —	3 —
16. Clackmannan {	Man	—	11 1	"	13 6	2 5
	Woman	—	3 3	"	5 —	1 9
18. Dumbarton	Man	'39	10 8	"	15 —	4 4
III. SOUTHERN GROUP:						
23. Lanark	Man	1834-40	10 6	1860	14 6	4 —
25. Edinburgh	Man	'39-45	9 9	"	14 —	4 3
28. Peebles	Man	'34	9 6	"	13 —	3 6
32. Kirkcudbright	Man	'43-44	8 6	"	12 —	3 6
	Man	'38-39	8 9	"	11 6	2 9

Note.—The wages of the earlier years are abstracted from the "New Statistical Survey of Scotland;" those of 1860 from House of Commons Paper, No. 244, Sess. 1861.

(IV.)—*Statement of the YEARLY RATE of MONEY WAGES Paid to Farm Servants in Thirteen Counties of Scotland, in the Years 1835 to 1843, as compared with the Rate paid in 1860.*

N.B.—These labourers have, in addition to their wages, board and lodging provided by the farmers ; or an equivalent benefit in the shape of rent, food, and firing.

Divisions and Counties.	Description of Labourer.	Date of Return.	Yearly Wages.	Date of Return.	Yearly Wages.	Increase in 1860.
I. NORTHERN GROUP :						
2. Orkney	Ploughman	1841-42	£ s. d. 7 3 6	1860	£ s. 12 -	£ s. d. 4 16 6
4. Sutherland	Farm labourer (man)	'34	7 - -	"	18 -	11 - -
	" (woman)	"	3 6 8	"	10 15	6 8 4
5. Ross and Cromarty*	Ploughman	'35-36	7 - -	"	11 -	4 - -
6. Inverness	Farm labourer (man)	'35-41	9 6 3	"	17 -	7 13 9
	" (woman)	"	3 9 -	"	6 10	3 1 -
11. Kincardine	" (man)	'36-42	12 - -	"	27 6	15 6 -
	" (woman)	"	4 5 6	"	10 8	5 2 6
II. MIDLAND GROUP :						
12. Forfar	Farm labourer (man)	1833-42	11 5 -	1860	21 3	9 18 -
	" (woman)	"	5 14 6	"	9 10	4 5 6
13. Perth	Ploughman	'37-43	13 4 6	"	18 4	4 19 6
14. Fife	" (without food)	'36-38	22 10 -	"	36 8	13 18 -
	" (with food)	"	10 16 -	"	18 10	7 14 -
18. Dumbarton	" (without food)	'39	21 - -	"	22 -	1 - -
19. Argyll	" "	'43	12 10 -	"	18 -	5 10 -
	Shepherd	"	11 2 6	"	20 -	8 17 6
III. SOUTHERN GROUP :						
21. Renfrew	Ploughman	1837-38	19 - -	1860	23 -	4 - -
	Dairymaid	"	8 10 -	"	10 10	2 - -
23. Lanark	Ploughman	'34-40	14 4 -	"	21 -	6 14 -
	Dairymaid	"	8 5 -	"	14 -	5 15 -
32. Kirkcudbright	Farm servant (man) (without food)	—	25 - -	"	31 4	6 4 -
	Farm servant (man) (with food)	—	11 10 -	"	20 16	9 6 -

* Ross and Cromarty. In two parishes of this county, the *entire* cost, including board and lodging of a male farm servant for a year, was then stated to be 20*l.*, the cost in 1860 was 28*l.* 12*s.*

Note.—The wages of the earlier years are abstracted from the new "Statistical Survey of Scotland;" those of 1860 from House of Commons Paper, No. 244, Sess. 1861.

(V.)—*Statement of the YEARLY ALLOWANCES made in several Counties to those Male Farm Labourers who are Paid partly in Money and partly in kind. Year 1860.*

Articles of Food.	Orkney.	Sutherland.	Ross.	Inverness.
Oatmeal.....	840 lbs.	910 lbs.	980 lbs.	936 lbs.
Potatoes.....	10 barrels	280 „	—	1,456 „
Milk	182½ galls.	43 galls.	{ Quantity not stated }	137 galls.

Articles of Food.	Elgin.	Fife.	Stirling.	Linlithgow.	Edinburgh.*
Oatmeal	936 lbs.	910 lbs.	910 lbs.	910 lbs.	910 lbs.
Potatoes.....	520 „	746 „	—	672 „	490 „
Milk	—	182½ galls.	—	—	—

* House of Commons Paper, No. 244, Agricultural Labourers (Scotland).
Sess. 1861.

(VI.)—*Cost of Food, Firing, Clothing, and Rent, in the Parish of Arbroath, Forfarshire, in the years named.*

Articles of Consumption.	1812.	1819.	1826.	1833.
<i>Food, &c.—</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheaten bread, per quartern	1 6	— 11	— 10	— 8
Oatmeal, per peck of 8 lbs. Dutch*....	—	1 4	1 4	1 —
Potatoes, per stone of 16 lbs. „	—	— 4½	— 4½	— 4
Barley, per lb. avoirdupois	—	— 2½	— 2½	— 2
Beef, „	— 8	— 7	— 6	— 5
Mutton, „	— 8	— 7	— 6	— 5½
Cheese, „	—	— 4	— 4	— 4
Butter, „	—	— 10½	— 10	— 8
Beer, per 18 gallons.....	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —
Soap, per lb.....	—	— 9½	— 7	— 6½
Candles, „	—	— 11	— 7	— 6
Brown sugar, per lb.	—	— 10½	— 8½	— 7
Tea, per lb.	—	7 —	6 6	5 6
Salt, „	—	— 2	— 5 12	— 4 12
Coals, per imperial barrel.....	1 3½	1 3½	1 2	1 1
<i>Clothing—</i>				
Hats, each	7 —	6 6	6 —	5 6
Men's shoes, per pair	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 6
Women's „	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 —
Coarse calico, per yard	1 —	1 1	— 7	— 6
<i>House Rent—</i>				
Per year.....	60 —	55 —	55 —	55 —

* The Dutch pound is equal to 20 oz. avoirdupois.
Note.—“ New Statistical Account of Scotland.”

VII.—*Statement of the PRICES of FOOD in the undernamed Parishes of Scotland for the Years respectively denoted.*

Articles of Food.	Inverness-shire.	Ross and Cromarty.	Kincardineshire.			
	Inverness, 1835.	Glenshiel, 1836.	Bewie, 1837.	Fordoun, 1837.	Fettercairn, 1837.	
	<i>d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Beef, per lb. (imperial)	— 4½	—	4 to — 5½	— 5	— 5½	
Mutton „ „	— 4	—		— 5	— 5½	
Veal „ „	— 3¾	—		— 6	— 5½	
Pork „ „	— 4	—	—	— 4	—	
Haddocks, each	— 2	—	—	—	—	
Cod „	1 to 1 —	—	—	—	—	
Fowls, per pair	1 9	—	—	1 1½	2 6	
Chickens „	— 10½	—	—	— 11	1 1½	
Potatoes, per cwt.	2 —	—	—	—	—	
Eggs, per dozen	—	—	— 5½	— 6	— 5	
Cheese, per stone 24 lbs.	—	7 6	7 —	—	7 6	
Butter, per lb.	—	— 8	— 7½	— 7	— 9	
Oatmeal, per boll of 140 lbs.	—	18 —	—	—	20 —	

Articles of Food.	Orkney.	Elginshire.	Aberdeenshire.		Dumfries.
	Sandwich, 1811.	Knockando, 1835.	Drumlade, 1840.	Crimond, 1842.	Keir, 1836.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beef, per lb. (imperial)	— 2	—	— 5½	— 4½	—
Mutton „ „	— 2	—	— 5½	— 4½	—
Cod, each.....	—	—	—	4 to — 6	—
Fowls, per pair	1 4	1 2	1 10	2 —	—
Chickens „	—	— 7	—	—	—
Potatoes, per cwt.	{ 3 — } per barrel	—	—	—	1 —
Eggs, per doz.	— 3	— 4½	— 3¾	— 5	—
Cheese, per stone 24 lbs.	—	8 —	—	6 6	3 6
Butter, per lb.	— 6	— 9	{ — 5½ } fresh	— 7½	— 8
Oatmeal, per boll of 140 lbs.	—	—	—	{ 1 3 } pr. peck	—
Milk, skimmed, per Scotch pint	—	— 1	—	— {	—
Milk, sweet, per Scotch pint	—	— 2	—	—	—

Note.—Abstracted from the “New Statistical Account of Scotland,” *vide* the reports on the parishes named above.

VIII.)—*Shop Prices of Food purchased by Agricultural Labourers in Three Counties of Scotland, in the Half Year ended 31st December, 1860.*

No. 1.

Shop Prices paid by Agricultural Labourers for Food, Soap, and Candles, in the parishes of the Orkney Islands, for the Half Year ended Christmas, 1860, or thereabouts.

Articles of Food, &c.	Price.	Remarks.
Bread 4 lbs.	s. d. — 6	Second quality
Flour 7 „	1 —	„
Oatmeal 14 „	1 8	For 14 lbs. of <i>black</i> ; white, 1s. 9d. per 14 lbs.
Barley 1 „	— 1½	{ This is for pot or pearl barley. Beremeal is sold at 1s. 3d. per 14 lbs., and barleymeal at the same price
Bacon per lb.	— 6	Very fluctuating
Butcher's meat „	{ — 5 — 6 }	Generally not above 5d. to the labouring classes
Cheese „	— 3	{ This is skim milk cheese, the manufacture of the county; other kinds run as high as 6d.
Butter „	— 8	Fluctuating, seldom higher
Tea „	4 —	
Sugar „	— 5	
Soap..... „	— 5	
Candles „	— 8	
Potatoes { 3 — 4 —	—	{ Sometimes as high as 5s. (for 13 stones 5 lbs.), but these and all sorts of vegetables are seldom purchased, indeed more frequently are sold by labourers in Orkney
Vegetables	—	
Fish, salt and fresh.....	1 8	{ This for salt fish, per 14 lbs.; fresh fish there is hardly a regular price for, as any one may catch for himself of an evening enough for a family
Coals, &c., &c., &c.	17 —	{ Per ton. Peats are most used by labourers, and are cut, dried, and carried by themselves

(VIII.)—*Shop Prices of Food, &c.—Contd.*

No. 2.

Shop Prices paid by Agricultural Labourers for Food, Soap, and Candles, in the parish of Dunkeld, Perthshire, for the Half Year ended Christmas, 1860, or thereabouts.

Articles of Food, &c.	Price.		Remarks.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Bread, per 4 lbs.	—	7½	Per lb. Very good quality
Flour, „ 7 „	1	9	Per peck. Very little used
Oatmeal	1	1	„
Barley	2	— to 2	3 Per stone 14 lbs.
Bacon, per lb.	—	—	Not used in this shape
Butcher's meat	—	8 to —	9 { Per lb. Very little used except at new year. Almost every family have a pig, which they use when fattened
Cheese	—	3½ „	— 6 Per lb.
Butter	1	— „	1 2 „
Tea	3	4 „	4 — „
Sugar	—	5 „	— 6 „
Soap	—	4½ „	— 5 „
Candles	—	7 „	— „
Potatoes	1	— „	1 2 Per peck
Vegetables	—	—	{ Very few used, except what people rear for themselves
Fish, fresh and salt	—	—	Very few seen in this quarter
Coals	1	— to 1	2 { Per cwt. Ought to be bought a great deal cheaper

(VIII.)—*Shop Prices of Food, &c.—Contd.*

No. 3.

Shop Prices paid by Agricultural Labourers for Food, Soap, and Candles, in the parish of Campbeltown, in the Half Year ended Christmas, 1860, or thereabouts.

Quality (per pound or per pint, &c.) of Food.	Price.	Quality (per pound or per pint, &c.) of Food.	Price.
	<i>s.</i>		<i>d.</i>
Bread, fine..... 4 lbs.	—	Sugar	5d. and 6d.
American flour 7 „	1	Potatoes, per stone 14 lbs.	— 7
Fine overhead flour 7 „	1	Vegetables—	
„ second „ 7 „	1	Turnips per stone	— 3
„ oatmeal 7 „	—	Carrots „	— 6
Pearl barley 7 „	1	Fish, fresh per lb.	— 2
Second „ 7 „	1	„ salt, from.....	2d. to 3d.
Bacon..... 1 lb.	6d. to 7d.	Soap	{ — 4½
Butcher's meat 1 „	6d. „ 8d.	„	{ — 5
Cheese, common 1 „	— 3	Candles, dip per lb.	— 8
„ Dunlop..... 1 „	— 7	„ mould..... „	— 10
„ Cheddar 1 „	— 8	„ composite „	1 —
Butter	1 1	Gas..... per 1,000 feet	6 6
Tea	{ 3 10	Coals per ton, from	11s. to 12s.
	{ 4 —		
	{ 4 4		

(IX.)—*Shop Prices of Articles of Clothing purchased by Agricultural Labourers in Three Counties of Scotland, in the Half Year ended 31st December, 1860.*

No. 1.

Shop Prices paid by Agricultural Labourers for Articles of Clothing in the parishes of the Orkney Islands, in the Half Year ended Christmas, 1860, or thereabouts.

Articles of Clothing.		Price.		
<i>Husband's—</i>		£	s.	d.
Moleskin trousers	per pair	—	5	—
„ jackets	„	—	6	—
„ vests	each	—	3	9
Cloth coat	„	—	15	—
„ trousers	„	—	10	—
„ vests	„	—	5	—
Serge drawers	„	—	3	—
Striped cotton shirt	„	—	2	—
Socks	per pair	—	10	—
Boots, gutta percha soles	„	—	5	6
		2 16 1		
<i>Wife's—</i>		—	3	6
Print dress		—	5	—
Worsted „		—	4	—
„ shawl		—	10	—
Cotton shift		—	1	6
„ petticoat		—	3	6
Flannel „		—	4	—
Print apron		—	3	6
Leather shoes, gutta percha soles	per pair	—	6	—
Stockings	„	—	1	2 8
<i>Three Girls'—</i>		—	6	—
Three print dresses		—	8	—
„ worsted „		—	5	—
„ „ shawls		—	1	6
„ cotton shifts		—	2	6
„ „ petticoats		—	6	—
„ flannel „		—	1	—
„ print aprons		—	1	—
„ pairs stockings, at 4d.		—	10	6
„ „ shoes, at 3s. 6d.		—	2	1 6
<i>Two Boys'—</i>		—	6	—
Two pairs moleskin trousers		—	8	—
„ moleskin jackets		—	4	6
„ „ vests		1	—	—
„ suits cloth clothes for Sunday, at 10s. per suit		—	2	6
„ stripe shirts		—	4	—
„ pairs drawers		—	1	6
„ „ stockings, at 9d.		—	8	—
„ „ shoes, at 4s.		—	2	14 6
		8 14 9		

Note.—Great part of the labouring population in Orkney manufacture their own clothing, that is to say, under-clothing, and often also their outer-clothing for week-day wear, purchasing the wool, and they merely go to the shop for Sunday dresses.

(IX.)—*Shop Prices of Articles of Clothing, &c.—Contd.*

No. 2.

Shop Prices paid by Agricultural Labourers for Articles of Clothing, in the parish of Dunke'd, Perthshire, in the Half Year ended Christmas, 1860, or thereabouts.

Articles of Clothing.	Price.
<i>Husband's clothes—</i>	£ s. d.
Tweed suit	2 10 -
Corduroy trousers	- 8 -
Moleskin vest	- 9 6
Drawers	- 4 6
Bonnet or cap	- 3 6
Two pairs stockings	- 4 4
„ pocket handkerchiefs	- - 10
„ striped shirts	- 5 -
Neckerchief for Sunday	- 2 6
Wearing „	- 1 -
	4 9 2
<i>Wife's clothes—</i>	
Winter dress	- 16 -
Flannel petticoat.....	- 5 -
Duffil „	- 7 -
Cotton „	- 3 -
Two cotton shifts	- 2 -
„ pair of stockings	- 2 6
Bonnet and ribbons.....	- 7 6
Shawl	- 10 -
Aprons, 2s. 6d.; caps, 1s. 6d.	- 4 -
Stays	- 3 6
	3 - 6
<i>Two Boys' clothes—</i>	
Two suits at 15s.	1 10 -
Worsted for stockings.....	- 2 6
Four cotton shirts	- 4 -
Two neckerchiefs at 8d.	- 1 4
„ pocket handkerchiefs	- - 2
	1 18 -
<i>Three Girls' clothes—</i>	
Three dresses	1 - -
Worsted for stockings.....	- 3 -
Three bonnets or hats.....	- 7 6
„ petticoats	- 6 -
„ cotton shifts	- 2 6
Aprons or pinafores	- 3 -
	2 2 -
	11 9 8

Note.—I have given what a family in the above station is in the habit of getting in this quarter annually. Here they are in the habit of supplying themselves with all they want for the year about Martinmas. It just costs them from 11l. to 12l. annually for clothes for a family such as here stated.

(IX.)—*Shop Prices of Articles of Clothing, &c.—Contd.*

No. 3.

Shop Prices paid by Agricultural Labourers for Articles of Clothing in the parish of Biggar, Lanarkshire, for the Half Year ended Christmas, 1860, or thereabouts.

Articles of Clothing.	Price.
<i>Husband's clothes—</i>	£ s. d.
Tweed suit	2 6 —
Mole trousers, 8s.; sleeved vest, 10s. 6d.	— 18 6
Plaiding drawers	— 3 6
Cloth cap	— 2 6
Five cuts yarn, at 8d.	— 3 4
Two pocket handkerchiefs	— — 10
„ striped shirts	— 5 —
Cravat for Sunday	— 2 —
Wearing ditto	— 1 —
	4 2 8
<i>Wife's clothes—</i>	
Winsey dress	— 12 6
Print „	— 3 6
Flannel petticoat	— 4 —
Drugget „	— 5 6
Five yards cotton for shift	— 1 8
„ cuts yarn	— 3 4
Pair fine hose	— 1 3
Bonnet and ribbons	— 7 —
Wool plaid, 17s.; stays, 3s. 6d.	1 — 6
Aprons, 1s. 6d.; caps, 1s. 6d.	— 3 —
	3 2 3
<i>Three Girls' clothes—</i>	
Three dresses, at 5s. 3d.	— 15 9
Yarn for stockings	— 2 8
Three hats	— 7 —
„ petticoats	— 6 —
Six yards cotton, at 3½d.	— 1 9
Aprons or pinafores	— 3 —
	1 16 2
<i>Two Boys' clothes—</i>	
Two suits of cord or moleskin, at 15s.	1 10 —
Yarn for stockings	— 2 8
Cotton for shirts	— 3 4
Two neckerchiefs at 6d.	— 1 —
„ Balmoral bonnets at 1s.	— 2 —
	1 19 —
	11 — 1

Note.—The statement above is for that which might be got during a year by a family such as is here mentioned; but, it will not do to suppose that the yearly expenditure would average that amount, as a tweed suit generally serves longer than twelve months, and a woman's wool plaid for two or three years.

(X.)—*Statement of the Average Rentals and of the Number of Families occupying thereat in certain Parishes of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland in 1851.*

Counties.	Parishes.	Rentals.	Number of Families at the Average Rentals stated.
		£ s. d.	
Orkney	Mainland	3 17 -	{ 2,202 families. Depend more on fishing than their crofts
Ross and Cromarty }	Lewis*	2 12 2	{ 2,628 families of crofters. The croft does not provide for the average family more than six months' food
Inverness.....	Harries	4 2 5½	{ 348 families. Ditto
"	Skye	4 4 1	{ 1,900 families. Does not provide six months' food for an average family
"	North Uist	4 14 6½	{ 217 families. Food for not more than seven months
" {	South Uist and Barea	4 2 11	973 families
Argyleshire	Kilfinichen.....	4 16 7	{ 160 families. Provides food for six months
"	Tyree	4 - -	700 families

* There is about 10,000 acres of arable land in Lewis; average extent of land in tillage upon each croft is about three acres, and hill grazing for one cow and five sheep for every pound of rent.—Sir John McNeill, p. 19.

(XI.)—*Statement of Rents Paid by the smaller Crofters and Cottars Paying less than £5 Yearly, in the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland in 1851.*

Parishes.	Number of Tenants.	Aggregate Rental.	Average Rent.
		£ s. d.	
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon.....	106	377 6 5	} £3 say
Kilmain	136	505 13 11	
Snizort.....	181	521 9 -	
Portree.....	204	631 14 -	
Strath	209	515 2 5	
Sleat.....	181	554 9 8	
Glenelg	93	279 12 -	
Loclealsh	221	501 17 3	
Kintail.....	115	304 6 11	
Applecross	197	557 7 2	
Lochbroom	390	1,096 - 10	
Stornoway	642	1,996 - -	
Uig Island of Lewis	337	1,104 9 6	
North Uist	149	559 16 1	
Tyree	223	581 13 2	
	3,384	10,086 18 4	—

Note. Appendix to Sir John McNeill's "Report on the Destitution in the "Western Highlands and Islands," 1851.

(XII.)—*Statement of the POPULATION Aged 20 Years and upwards, occupied in Agriculture, in each Division of SCOTLAND in 1851; and of the Ratio per Cent. of the Agricultural to the Total Adult Population.*

SCOTLAND. — Divisions and Subdivisions.	1 Population in 1851.	2 Number of Persons Aged 20 and upwards.	3 Number at those Ages occupied in Agriculture.	4 Ratio per Cent. of Cols. 3 to 2.
I. NORTHERN GROUP—	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.
1. Northern	127,035	70,632	21,089	29·9
2. North-Western	179,207	99,632	38,550	38·7
3. North-Eastern	349,716	189,424	59,915	31·6
Total	655,958	359,688	119,554	33·2
II. MIDLAND GROUP—				
4. East Midland	515,345	279,507	42,488	15·2
5. West Midland	237,246	124,885	26,799	21·4
Total	752,591	404,392	69,287	17·1
III. SOUTHERN GROUP—				
6. South-Western	881,118	468,370	37,450	8·0
7. South-Eastern	382,800	213,337	26,757	12·5
8. Southern	216,275	114,265	31,858	27·9
Total	1,480,193	795,972	96,065	12·1
Total of Scotland	2,888,742	1,560,052	284,906	18·2

Note.—The three divisions have reference to the text of the preceding paper; the subdivisions so designated here, are the divisions of the census of 1861. The adult persons employed in agriculture, are tabulated from the occupations, census of 1851, and the ratios computed on the results. See remarks upon the agricultural group of industries, in the Paper on “English Agricultural Wages,” printed in the *Journal* for September, 1861.

IRELAND.

(XIII.)—*Statement of the WEEKLY MONEY WAGES of Agricultural Labourers in each Province of Ireland, and of the Weekly Earnings by Task Work of the Men, during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1860.*

Number of Counties making Returns.	IRELAND.	Weekly Wages.					
		Men.			Women.		
		Range.		Average.	Range.		Average.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
9	I. Ulster.....	6 -	@ 8 4	7 3½	3 4	@ 5 -	4 -
5	II. Connaught	6 -	,, 10 2	7 -¼	3 2	,, 5 -	3 11
12	III. Leinster	5 7	,, 8 9½	6 11½	3 -	,, 4 11	3 9
5*	IV. Munster	6 5½	,, 8 4	7 2½	3 6	,, 5 -	4 2¾
31	Ireland	5 7	,, 10 2	7 1¼	3 -	,, 5 -	3 11

Number of Counties making Returns.	IRELAND.	Weekly Wages.			Weekly Earnings at Task Work.		
		Children under 16 Years.			Men.		
		Range.		Average.	Range.		Average.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
9	I. Ulster.....	2 5	@ 4 6	3 2	8 4½	@ 10 -	9 3¾
5	II. Connaught	2 6½	,, 4 6	3 1	8 -	,, 10 6	8 10½
12	III. Leinster	1 7	,, 3 9	2 9	8 -	,, 11 -	9 8½
5*	IV. Munster	2 6	,, 3 6	2 11½	7 8	,, 10 -	9 2
31	Ireland	1 7	,, 4 6	2 11½	7 8	,, 11 -	9 4¾

* Though the wages are returned for the *six* counties of Munster, the averages given in this table only relate to *five* of the counties; because the wages, as stated, for Waterford county are the money payments to labourers, *in addition to the food given them*. This practice of paying partly in money and partly in food, does not, according to the return, seem to obtain in the other parts of Ireland. See Table XIV.

Note.—Data abstracted for this table from House of Commons Paper, No. 2, Agricultural Labourers (Ireland). Sess. 1862.

(XIV.)—Statement of the WEEKLY MONEY WAGES of Agricultural Labourers in each County of Ireland; of the Weekly Earnings by Task Work of Men; and of the Harvest Weekly Wages of Men, Women, and Children, during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1860.

IRELAND. — Provinces and Counties.	Weekly Wages.			Weekly Earnings by Task Work.	Harvest Weekly Wages.		
	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.
I. ULSTER—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1. Donegal	6 10	3 5	3 —	8 4½	12 6	6 —	—
2. Londonderry	7 6	5 —	4 6	9 6	15 —*	10 —*	7 —*
3. Antrim	8 4	4 6	3 4	10 —	12 7½	8 9	5 9
4. Tyrone	7 5	4 1	3 3½	9 6	12 —	—	—
5. Fermanagh	6 —	4 —	2 6	10 —	13 6	—	—
6. Monaghan	7 —	3 6	2 6	none	†	†	†
7. Armagh	7 5	4 3½	3 9	8 8	—	—	—
8. Down	8 —	4 —	3 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	4 —
9. Cavan	7 1	3 4	2 5	8 6	14 6	8 —	7 —
II. CONNAUGHT—							
10. Leitrim	6 4	3 2	2 7	8 8	—	—	—
11. Sligo	6 2½	3 10	2 9	8 —	13 6*	—	—
12. Mayo	6 —	4 —	3 —	none	8 6	5 6	3 9
13. Roscommon	10 2½	5 —	4 6	10 6	—	—	—
14. Galway	6 5	3 6	2 6½	8 3½	9 —	4 —	3 —
III. LEINSTER—							
15. Longford	6 —	4 —	3 2	8 —	8 6*	5 8*	4 1*
16. Westmeath	7 —	4 —	3 —	11 —	12 —	9 —	4 6
17. Meath	7 9	4 —	3 6	10 6	14 6	7 11	4 —
18. Louth	6 —	4 —	3 —	8 6	13 —	9 —	3 6
19. King's County	7 8	3 3	2 2	8 —	9 —	6 —	3 6
20. Kildare	8 —	4 —	3 —	11 —	16 6	8 —	3 3
21. Dublin	8 9½	4 11	3 9	10 8	16 6	—	—
22. Queen's County .	6 —	3 —	2 —	9 —	13 6	6 6	3 —
23. Carlow	7 —	3 3	2 —	10 6	18 —	13 6	—
24. Wicklow	7 6	4 —	3 4	10 6	15 —	6 —	—
25. Kilkenny	5 7	3 —	1 7	none	12 —	—	—
26. Wexford	6 3	3 6	2 6	9 —	12 —	—	—
IV. MUNSTER—							
27. Clare	7 —	4 6	3 —	none	10 —*	—	—
28. Limerick	7 —	5 —	3 6	10 —	12 —*	—	—
29. Tipperary	6 5½	3 6	2 6	7 8	12 —	5 6	3 6
30. Kerry	8 4	4 —	2 6	none	12 —*	6 —*	—
31. Cork	7 4	4 2	3 4	9 9	11 3	8 3	4 3
32. Waterford	4 6*	2 9*	—	5 6	12 —*	6 —*	—

* With diet.

† Double for one month in spring and one month in harvest.

‡ In explanation of this high rate of wages, see House of Commons Paper.

Note.—Food furnished to male and female labourers, is full diet of potatoes or Indian meal, stirabout or milk; no other drink.

Food at harvest, where given in addition to the money wages, usually consists of two or three meals, with, in some cases, a pint of beer daily.

House of Commons Paper, No. 2, Agricultural Labourers (Ireland). Sess. 1862.

(XV.)—*Statement of the Average WEEKLY MONEY WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in Ireland in 1843-4, and in 1860.*

IRELAND. — Provinces and Counties.	Weekly Wages of Men.		Increase in 1860.	Remarks.
	1843-4.	1860.		
I. ULSTER—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
1. Donegal	4 9½	6 10	2 -½	
2. Londonderry	5 3	7 6	2 3	
3. Antrim	5 8	8 4	2 8	
4. Tyrone	5 -	7 5	2 5	
5. Fermanagh	4 11	6 -	1 1	
6. Monaghan	4 6	7 -	2 6	
7. Armagh	5 6	7 5	1 11	
8. Down	5 10½	8 -	2 1½	
9. Cavan	4 2	7 1	2 11	
Average	5 1	7 3½	2 2½	
II. CONNAUGHT—				
10. Leitrim	3 10	6 4	2 6	
11. Sligo	3 10	6 2½	2 4½	
12. Mayo	3 8½	6 -	2 3½	
13. Roscommon*	3 8½	10 2	6 5	* The very high rate in Roscommon county, in 1860, was apparently due to the demand for labour consequent upon the making of one or two lines of railroad through the county.
14. Galway	3 9	6 5	2 8	
Average	3 9	7 -¼	3 3½	
III. LEINSTER—				
15. Longford	3 6	6 -	2 6	
16. Westmeath	4 1½	7 -	2 10½	
17. Meath	4 10	7 9	2 11	
18. Louth	4 10	6 -	1 2	
19. King's County	4 2	7 8	3 6	
20. Kildare	5 1	8 -	2 11	
21. Dublin	6 9	8 9½	2 -½	
22. Queen's County	4 6	6 -	1 6	
23. Carlow	5 -	7 -	2 -	
24. Wicklow	4 7	7 6	2 11	
25. Kilkenny	4 5	5 7	1 2	
26. Wexford	4 6	6 3	1 9	
Average	4 8½	6 11½	2 3	
IV. MUNSTER—				
27. Clare	3 10½	7 -	3 1½	
28. Limerick	4 -	7 -	3 -	
29. Tipperary	4 1½	6 5½	2 4	
30. Kerry	4 -	8 4	4 4	
31. Cork	4 -	7 4	3 4	
32. Waterford	4 2†	6 6†	2 4	
Average	4 -	7 1	2 11	
Average of Ireland	4 6	7 1	2 7	

* The very high rate in Roscommon county, in 1860, was apparently due to the demand for labour consequent upon the making of one or two lines of railroad through the county.

† The wages are partly paid in food in this county; 2s. per week is now the usual cost at which a man's food is estimated (see Table XVII Appendix).

Note.—The average wages for 1843 are deduced from the statements of 373 witnesses examined before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the occupations of land, Ireland, 1844.

(XVI.)—*Comparative Statement of the Average WEEKLY WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, and of Six descriptions of ARTIZANS, throughout Ireland.*

Poor Law Inspectors, and their Districts.	Average Weekly Wages, 1854-5.						
	Agricul- tural Labourer.	Tailor.	Shoe- maker.	Weaver.	Carpenter.	Baker.	Bricklayer and Mason.
<i>Mr. Burke's</i> — Carlow, King's, Kildare, Kilkenny, Queen's, Tipperary, Wexford, and Wicklow.....	<i>s. d.</i> 6 -	<i>s. d.</i> 10 6	<i>s. d.</i> 10 6	<i>s. d.</i> 11 -	<i>s. d.</i> 16 6	<i>s. d.</i> —	<i>s. d.</i> 16 6
<i>Mr. Lynch's</i> — Cork, Kilkenny, Queen's, and Tipperary	6 -	12 -	12 -	10 -	16 -	15 -	17 6
<i>Mr. R. Hamilton's</i> — County of Cork	5 -	10 -	10 -	—	18 -	18 -	18 -
<i>Mr. W. Hamilton's</i> — Tipperary, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford }	6 3	15 -	15 -	9 6	18 -	19 -	19 -
<i>Mr. Horsley's</i> — Cork, Kerry, and Limerick	6 -	12 -	12 -	5 -	21 -	—	21 -
<i>Mr. R. Bourke</i> — Leitrim, Mayo, Roscom- mon, Sligo, and Done- gal	6 6	13 6	15 -	7 6	18 -	—	18 -
<i>Mr. Crawford's</i> — Tipperary, Carlow, Dub- lin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Queen's, Wexford, and Wicklow	6 -	14 3	14 -	17 -	19 9	16 6	18 3
<i>Mr. Hall's</i> — County of Cork	6 -	10 6	12 -	9 -	17 -	15 -	18 -
<i>Mr. Robinson's</i> — Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone }	7 6	12 6	11 6	7 6	16 6	—	16 6
<i>Mr. Otway's</i> — Dublin, Kildare, King's, Longford, Louth, Meath, and Westmeath }	6 -	12 -	12 -	7 -	18 -	16 -	18 -
<i>Mr. Lucas's</i> — Clare, Limerick, and Tip- perary	6 -	15 -	15 -	15 -	18 -	15 -	19 6
<i>Mr. O'Brien's</i> — Galway, Roscommon, King's, Westmeath, and Tipperary	9 -	15 -	15 -	6 -	18 -	15 -	18 -

Note.—Abstracted from the “Seventh and Eighth Annual Reports of the Irish Poor Law “Office.”

(XVII.)—*Statement of the WEEKLY COST of the DIET consumed by the Poorer Classes in Ireland in 1859.*

IRELAND. — Provinces and Counties.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Weekly Expenditure for Food.	Rate of Expenditure for each Person.	Remarks.
I. ULSTER—	No.	No.	s. d.	d.	Wherever the reports from which the data of this table were derived, discriminated the country from the town labourer, the facts relative to the former only were taken; also where any distinction had been maintained by the Inspectors between the cost of the agricultural labourer's and of the country artisan's diet, the figures relating to the former were alone abstracted.
1. Donegal	10	7.0	6 1½	10.5	
2. Londonderry	10	7.6	7 11½	12.6	
3. Antrim	8	5.2	5 6	12.7	
4. Tyrone	10	6.3	7 2	13.7	
5. Fermanagh	10	5.5	5 9½	12.6	
6. Monaghan	12	5.5	3 5	7.5	
7. Armagh	16	6.5	5 4	9.8	
8. Down	2	7.0	5 6	9.0	
Total	78	6.3	5 9½	11.0	
II. CONNAUGHT—					* These figures relate to six families residing in five counties, namely, Kildare, Kilkenny, Queen's, Wexford, and Wicklow.
12. Mayo	7	6.0	7 2½	14.4	
13. Roscommon	1	6.0	9 6	19.0	
14. Galway	4	7.0	9 4½	16.0	
Total	12	6.3	8 1½	15.5	
III. LEINSTER—					
15. Longford	3	6.7	11 11	21.3	
16. Westmeath	14	6.4	7 11½	14.9	
17. Meath	3	5.0	8 2	19.6	
18. Louth			7 —½	15.4	
19. King's County	2	5.5	4 11½	10.4	
20. Kildare*	6	5.7	6 8	11.4	
25. Kilkenny	5	7.0	7 4	16.0	
26. Wexford	2	5.5			
Total	35	6.0	7 6½	15.0	† Inclusive of parts of unions in Limerick county.
IV. MUNSTER—					
27. Clare	8	5.7	6 —½	12.7	
28. Limerick	6	6.3	9 3	17.6	
29. Tipperary	4	6.0	9 3½	18.5	
30. Kerry	14	6.9	9 7½	16.8	
31. Cork	2	5.0	7 10	18.8	
32. Waterford†	9	6.0	7 5	14.8	
Total	43	6.2	8 4	16.1	
Grand Total of 25 counties	168	6.4	6 11½	13.0	

Note.—The data upon which this table is based, have been abstracted from the reports of the Irish Poor Law Inspectors on the Dietary of the Labouring Poor, published in the "Thirteenth Annual Report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners," pp. 31—87.

(XVIII.)—*Statement for One Year of the Cost of Clothing of an AGRICULTURAL LABOURER'S FAMILY, in or about 1860.*

No. 1.

Statement in respect of a District in the County of Galway.

Articles of Clothing.	Price.	Remarks.
<i>Husband—</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
One coat	- 12 6	} Sale of pig
„ vest	- 3 -	
„ pair of trousers	- 7 -	} Savings of wages
Two shirts	- 2 6	
One pair of shoes	- 8 -	
„ cap, &c.	- 2 6	
	1 15 6	
<i>Wife—</i>		
Two petticoats....	- 5 6	} Savings of husband's wages, and about 10s. earned by wife in knitting stockings
„ shifts	- 3 6	
One gown	- 3 6	
„ kerchief	- 2 -	
Two aprons.....	- 1 3	
	- 15 9	
<i>Four Children, 1 to 12 years of age—</i>		
16 yards of calico	- 5 4	} From wages
16 „ flannel	1 - -	
	1 5 4	
Total	3 16 7	

Note.—One of the poorest districts in all Ireland.

(XVIII).—*Statement for One Year of the Cost of Clothing, &c.—Contd.*

No. 2.

A Statement showing the Cost of Clothing a PEASANT LABOURER, his WIFE, and CHILDREN, for Twelve Months, in the County of Limerick.

<i>The Peasant.</i>			<i>Son of 10 Years of Age.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Two shirts, including making	-	5 -	Two shirts	-	2 6
Flannel drawers and waistcoat	-	7 -	Small clothes	-	2 6
Cord breeches, including tailor	-	5 -	Two pairs of socks	-	1 -
Waistcoat	-	3 -	Pair of shoes	-	4 6
Two pairs of stockings	-	2 -	Cord jacket and vest, 3s. 6d., } lining and tailor, 1s. 6d. }	-	5 -
Pair of strong shoes	-	10 -	Cap	-	1 -
Frieze coat, including trim- mings and tailor	-	16 -			
Hat	-	3 -	Total	-	16 6
Total	2	11 -			
<i>His Wife.</i>			<i>Son of 7 Years of Age.</i>		
Two chemises	-	2 -	Two shirts	-	1 6
„ petticoats	-	10 -	Cord dress, including trim- mings and tailor	-	5 6
„ pairs of stockings	-	1 -	Shoes and stockings	-	4 6
Pair of shoes	-	6 -	Cap	-	6 -
Gown, 8s., lining, &c. 2s.	-	10 -	Total	-	12 -
Two aprons	-	1 -			
„ caps	-	2 -			
Shawl	-	3 -			
Cloak	-	10 -	<i>Two Children, from 2 to 4 Years of Age.</i>		
Total	2	5 -	Say 5s. each	-	10 -
<i>Daughter of 12 Years of Age.</i>			<i>Summary.</i>		
Two chemises	-	2 6	The peasant, cottager, or } husbandman	2	11 -
„ petticoats	-	6 -	His wife	2	5 -
„ pairs stockings	-	1 -	Girl of 12 years	1	6 -
Pair of shoes	-	5 -	Boy of 10 „	-	16 6
Frock	-	3 -	„ 7 „	-	12 -
Neckerchief, 2s., two aprons, } 1s. 6d., cloak, 5s. }	-	8 6	Two children, 2 to 4	-	10 -
Total	1	6 -	Total for peasant's family	8	- 6

(XVIII.)—*Statement for One Year of the Cost of Clothing, &c.—Contd.*

No. 3.

Ballina (a Poor Western Union), County Mayo, Province of Connaught.

The Clerk of Ballina writes:—

1. The average weekly wages of a *farm labourer* of this district (except say one month in spring and one month in autumn, when the wages reaches 1s. 6d. per day) is 6s.

2. The cost of his clothing for one year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Coat, 4 yards home-made frieze, at 3s. per yard	—	12	—
Vest, 1 „ „ „	—	3	—
Trousers, 3½ yards corduroy at 1s. per yard	—	3	6
Cost of making and trimmings	—	10	—
One pair of brogues	—	5	—
Hat	—	2	6
Total	1	16	9

3. Clothing for wife for one year:—

	£	s.	d.
One gown, 7 yards coburg, at 8d. per yard	—	4	8
Two petticoats, 4 yards flannel, at 1s., and 4 yards coburg, at 8d. per yard	—	6	8
One chemise, 3 yards calico, at 4d. per yard	—	1	—
„ handkerchief	—	1	—
„ apron	—	—	6
„ linen cap	—	—	6
Cost of making and trimming	—	3	—
One pair of shoes	—	4	—
Total	1	1	4

4. Cost of clothing for five children, at and under 12 years of age, supposing two to be boys and three to be girls:—

	£	s.	d.
The cost of two suits of clothes for the boys, at 4s. 6d. per suit	—	9	—
The cost of three suits for the girls, at 11s. per suit	1	13	—
Total	2	2	—

The total expense of clothing for the entire family, consisting of husband, wife, and five children for one year, would therefore be	4	19	4
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5. The labourer depends for providing such clothing upon the sale of one or more pigs, and the increased rate of wages in the spring and autumn of the year. The wife, too, if a strong healthy woman, could also get employment at those seasons of the year.

(XIX.)—*A Statement showing the Cost of Materials for Articles of Clothing supplied to WORKHOUSE INMATES in the KILMALLOCK UNION, County Tipperary and Limerick, in the Year 1860 (all the Articles Made in the Workhouse, except Shoes, by Pauper Labour).*

No. 1.

<i>Man.</i>			<i>Boy under 15 Years.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Shirt, calico	-	1 4½	Shirt, calico	-	- 9½
Socks, woollen	-	- 9	Socks, woollen	-	- 9
Trousers, frieze	-	5 6	Trousers, frieze*	-	4 6
Vest, „	-	2 6	Vest, „	-	1 9
Jacket, „	-	8 6	Jacket, „	-	6 -
Cap, „	-	- 6	Cap, „	-	- 6
Shoes, leather	-	6 10½	Shoes, leather	-	4 8½
	1	6 -		-	19 -
<i>Woman.</i>			<i>Girl under 15 Years.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Chemise, calico	-	1 4½	Chemise, calico	-	- 9½
Stockings, woollen	-	1 -	Stockings, woollen	-	1 -
Petticoat, flannel	-	3 10	Petticoat, flannel	-	1 11
„ linsey	-	4 2	„ linsey	-	2 1
Wrapper, Bengal stripe	-	2 3	Wrapper, Bengal stripe	-	1 2
„ twilled calico	-	1 3½	Frock, Chambray	-	2 6
Cap, calico	-	- 2	Bib, check	-	- 6
Neckerchief, woollen	-	1 9	Shoes, leather	-	4 2½
Apron, check	-	- 6		-	14 2½
Shoes, leather	-	4 9½			
	1	1 1½			

* Corduroy is not used in this workhouse.

(XIX.)—Statement of Cost of Clothing, &c.—Contd.

No. 2.

Statement of Cost of Clothing in CLIFDEN UNION WORKHOUSE (one of the Poorest Districts).

<i>Adult Male Pauper.</i>			<i>Boy 12 Years of Age.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
One coat	-	6 6	One coat.....	-	3 -
„ vest.....	-	2 -	„ vest.....	-	1 -
„ pair of trousers	-	5 -	„ pair of trousers	-	2 -
Two shirts	-	2 -	Two shirts	-	1 6
One cap	-	1 2	One cap	-	1 -
„ pair of clogs	-	3 6		-	8 6
	1	- 2			
<i>Adult Female Pauper.</i>			<i>Girl 12 Years of Age.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
One wrapper	-	1 4	Two frocks.....	-	4 -
Two petticoats	-	6 -	„ petticoats	-	4 -
„ shifts	-	1 10	„ shifts	-	1 4
„ kerchiefs.....	-	2 -	„ bibs	-	1 -
„ caps	-	3 -		-	10 4
„ aprons	-	1 -			
	-	12 5	Total	2	11 5

(XIX.)—Statement of Cost of Clothing, &c.—Contd.

No. 3.

Statement of the Cost of Clothing in ATHLONE UNION, of an Adult MALE and FEMALE PAUPER, also of a BOY and GIRL 12 Years of Age.

<i>Adult Male.</i>			<i>Boy.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Frieze coat	-	8 3	Frieze coat	-	6 2
„ vest	-	2 1	Lining	-	8 -
Lining for coat and vest, with thread, buttons, &c. }	-	1 1	Trousers	-	3 1
Trousers	-	4 5	Cap	-	10 -
Cap, 1s., shoes, 6s. 6d., socks, 6d. }	-	8 -	Shoes	-	5 6
Shirt	-	1 -	Socks	-	6 -
	1	4 10	Shirt.....	-	9 -
<i>Woman.</i>				-	17 6
	£	s. d.	<i>Girl.</i>		
Shift	-	1 3	Shift.....	-	11½
Under petticoat	-	3 -	Petticoat	-	2 9
Over „	-	4 -	Frock	-	2 9
Wrapper.....	-	2 -	Bib	-	10½
Apron.....	-	7 -	Thread, tape, hooks, and buttons..... }	-	3½
Handkerchief, 5d., cap, 1d.	-	6 -		-	7 7
	-	11 4			

(XX.)—*Statement of the YEARLY RENTS Paid by the Irish Peasantry in 1843-4, for Cabins and Cottages. The Lower Rents indicate either that there was a very Small Piece of Ground included, or none at all; the Higher Rents secured greater benefits in the way of Land.*

	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
I. ULSTER—							
1. Donegal	20	30	35	40	60	90	120
2. Londonderry	20	30	—	40	50	80	—
3. Antrim	21	25	30	35	40	50	60
4. Tyrone	20	30	—	40	50	60	—
5. Fermanagh	—	—	—	40	50	60	—
6. Monaghan	—	25	30	40	50	60	—
7. Armagh	20	30	—	40	—	60	80
8. Down	25	30	—	40	52	60	—
9. Cavan	20	25	30	40	—	—	—
II. CONNAUGHT—							
10. Leitrim	—	30	—	40	—	—	—
11. Sligo	15	20	—	40	50	60	—
12. Mayo	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
13. Roscommon	25	30	—	40	—	—	—
14. Galway	20	25	30	40	—	—	—
III. LEINSTER—							
15. Longford	—	—	—	40	50	60	80
16. Westmeath	—	30	—	40	50	—	—
17. Meath	20	—	—	40	52	60	—
18. Louth	21	30	—	40	50	—	—
19. King's County	—	—	—	40	52	—	80
20. Kildare	—	26	—	40	50	60	—
21. Dublin	20	—	—	40	—	—	—
22. Queen's County	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Carlow	—	30	—	—	—	60	80
24. Wicklow	20	—	—	40	52	—	—
25. Kilkenny	—	30	—	40	—	—	—
26. Wexford	15	30	—	40	—	—	—
IV. MUNSTER—							
27. Clare	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
28. Limerick	20	30	—	40	50	—	70
29. Tipperary	20	30	—	40	50	60	—
30. Kerry	20	—	—	40	—	—	—
31. Cork	20	30	—	40	—	—	—
32. Waterford	—	30	—	40	—	60	80

Note.—Abstracted from the evidence given before Lord Devon's Commission on the occupation of land, Ireland.